The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6098. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

Monster Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Evening.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Political Reforms Loudly Demanded.

The Corruption of Our City Rulers Fully Exposed.

Arraignment of the Legislature and Judiciary.

Emphatic Protest From the Bar and the Pulpit.

Speeches by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. Bellows—Stirring Resolutions Adopted.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing last evening with an audience composed of the most respectable and influential of our citizens of both political parties, who had assembled to indorse the views expressed by prominent members of the Bar and other professions, in relation to the measures now before the Legislature, which are intended to still further engulf the City in debt and the degradation of political corruption. Among the prominent gentlemen on the stage and in the audience were Calvin T. Hulburd, Charles Butler, Henry Clews, James M. Brown, William Tracey, John D. Jones, William H. Aspinwall, J. H. Gaulier, John J. McCandless, Charles Abernethy, R. H. McCurdy, Isaac H. Bailey, Samuel J. Glassey, E. L. Fancher, Henry Nicoll, Henry Grinnell, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Thomas E. Clerke, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speeches were frequently and liberally applauded. It was called to order by Hon. WM. E. DODGE who spoke as follows:

In view of the alarming aspects of public affairs generally, and particularly of the introduction into the Legislature of this State of several measures disastrously affecting, as we believe, the material and political, and especially the moral and educational interests of this City, the New-York City Council of Political Reform has directed the undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Council, to call a meeting of such of our fellow-citizens as are opposed to these measures, to make public protest against them. The most important of the measures referred to are the New-York City Tax bill, Senate bill No. 30, nominally for the establishment of parochial schools, the bill for the abolition of the Board of Education, the bill to repeal the law regulating public amusements, and the bill for modifying the present Registry law.

Mr. DODGE concluded by nominating the following Executive Committee:

Hon. Geo. C. Barrett,
W. Walter Phelps,
Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,
James M. Halsted,
George P. Putman,
A. R. Wetmore,
W. H. Neilson,
Thomas C. Acton,
John P. Crosby,
Robert Hoe,
Dexter A. Hawkins,
S. D. Moulton,
E. B. Wesley,
S. S. Constant,
A. C. Post, M. D.,
Hon. John Wheeler,
John Stephenson.

He then nominated for presiding officer Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Ex-Mayor, who in a few remarks thanked the audience for the honor conferred in electing him as their Chairman, expressed his sympathy with the cause which had brought them together, and hoped that the movement would result in great good to the City and those who were engaged in the labor of reform. Mr. JOHN P. CROSBY then read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wm. E. Dodge,
John C. Green,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Henry Grinnell,
John Taylor Johnston,
Stewart Brown,
Joseph W. Alsop,
Henry Clews,
Jackson S. Schultz,
John Harper,
Henry Nicoll,
Horace Greeley,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
J. Stuart,
Shepherd Knapp,
J. A. Stewart,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
D. D. Lord,
James Lenox,
W. T. Blodgett,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Charles Abernethy,
Thomas C. M. Paton,
Thomas E. Clerke,
Mark M. Stanfield,
Wm. A. Paton,
Henry Hennequin,
Max Stadler, and others.

SECRETARIES.

James Clews,
D. Willis James,
John E. Parsons,
Samuel J. Glassey,
Loyd Aspinwall,
Charles Dennis,
John P. Paulison,
John D. Jones,
Isaac H. Walker,
Geo. Bliss, Jr.,
John A. Foster,
J. C. Holden,
Henry Atmy,
W. H. H. Moore,
Cephas Brainerd,
Thomas Hillhouse,
Rush C. Hawkins,

The nominations were unanimously ratified.

Hon. GEO. C. BARRETT was then introduced, and previous to the reading of the resolutions said:

That it was his duty, as one of the officers of the Board, to make a brief explanation of its purposes. It was composed alike of Democrats and Republicans, and also men who are allied to no party. The object of the meeting was to arouse and utilize the public conscience. It might be considered that the corner-stone of the temple was conceived in sin, and its dome, if ever finished, will be glazed all over with iniquity. The whole atmosphere was corrupt. You look up at its ceilings and find gaudy decorations; you wonder which is the greatest, the vulgarity or the corruptness of the place. In this condition the people asked for a remedy. Some said let the newspapers help them. A noble minority was fighting the great fight. But there was no concert, no combination. People said, Why didn't the Bar help it. There was want of concert there. They applied to the pulpit. Here, again, there was want of concert. They said you must not get us to preach about the earthly, we deal only with the hereafter. It came to this, that the people must get assistance from themselves. Let them fight the battle. The people found respectable men indorsing a measure which they ought to denounce. When we find three hundred names signed to the certificate, the question was asked: Do these people denounce it to take away the power of taxation? He referred to the four men, or rather two men "two men with a single thought; two hearts that beat as one." Go to them and ask for your rights, and they will say they are no politicians. He would cast no slur on them, but they had done the deed. He spoke about the attempt to do away with the Registry law. The effect of this was, that any one, up to the Saturday night preceding the election, might register, and any citizen might go in and make any statement he pleased. He alluded to the fact that a young man, clerk in his office, ran against a Tammany candidate. He went to look after the election. He saw men deposit their votes twice, changing their hats and boots, and who declared they would vote *ad infinitum*. When his friend protested the policeman said, "Young man, this won't do," and he had to keep still. This thing cut both ways, Republican and Democrat were alike open to it. Republican newspapers complained that the Registry law should not be disturbed. We often heard the expression, "Honor among thieves." It was a disgraceful motto. If we could only get to learn that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, we would get liberty, not otherwise. The combination think that their rule is absolute, and can't be disturbed. He believed that the day was not far distant when they would fall. He believed there would be such a general uprising as was never known in this country, except when the first gun was fired at Sumter.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HENRY NICOLL then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the bill now before the Legislature for the levying of the annual tax in the City of New-York and appropriating the moneys raised thereby, the bill for depriving the Registry law of its efficiency, and the bills for the establishment of parochial schools, for a change in the law relating to public amusements, and that for a reorganization of the Board of Education, as vicious in principle, and as introducing or promoting schemes dangerous to the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That the so-called Tax Levy bill, while pretending to establish a maximum of tax, really allows those who now control our City Government to increase that maximum almost indefinitely, while at the same time it permits four persons, in the selection of two of whom the people have had no voice, and none of whom were selected for any such duties, to appropriate the moneys raised by taxation in such manner as they choose, without giving publicity to their acts or becoming accountable to any power, thus enabling them to secretly inflict a stab upon our system of public education, and to disburse unlimited sums in the support of sectarian schools and institutions, and for purposes at war with the fundamental spirit of our Government; and that the public acts of these men justify the belief that it is the real object of the bill to accomplish, in this way, ends which the righteous indignation of the people has shown them they cannot openly undertake.

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of good government in the Legislature, all supporters of our system of public education, of both parties, to take care that no such bill passes, unless it contains an express provision securing publicity, and forbidding the appropriation of any moneys for sectarian purposes, or to sectarian schools or institutions, and that no parliamentary device prevents a direct vote upon this question.

Resolved, That we look upon the bills with reference to parochial schools and with reference to the Board of Education with well-grounded suspicion as forming a part of one general scheme to break down our system of public education, a scheme which has in past years procured the insertion in tax levies and appropriation bills of direct appropriations for objects inconsistent with the integrity of that system, and which has in the present Legislature defeated a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting such appropriations in future.

Resolved, That the measure for rendering nugatory the Registry law can have no other object than the prevention of honest elections, and the perpetuation of fraud at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That from the present and prospective condition of ecclesiastical bodies in this State, great abuses are inseparable from the continuance of State and municipal appropriations to religious institutions or societies, and that the interests of Church and State alike demand that the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to prohibit such appropriations.

Resolved, That the neglect by the friends of good government of their inherent duties as citizens of a Republic, and their having the management of political affairs and the control of the local and State Governments in the hands of idlers and adventurers, is one of the saddest evidences of a decline in public virtue, and that we call upon all good citizens to make their power felt by uniting to demand from the political parties with which they are accustomed to act, that they shall, as a condition of continued support, present candidates for office who are morally and intellectually qualified, and who understand, and will defend, the fundamental principles of our institutions.

Resolved, That, as individual patriotism, however earnest, cannot cope with the organized bands who, under mere party guise, seize upon the organs of government, we regard the Council of Political Reform, which has for its object the union of all friends of good government, without regard to the views which they entertain upon the national questions which divide parties, as worthy of the approval of all good citizens, and we call upon them to give to it their active co-operation and support.

SPEECH OF WM. M. EVARTS.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am quite sure that if the patriotic laborious efforts of the Council of Political Reform now carried on for some years, not only in this City, but in this State, laying the foundations for great and important public action, could be rewarded to-night by no consequences from their call, but this very assemblage itself, it would be to them evidence, to you evidence, to honest men evidence, to knaves evidence, that the people of this City and of this country do take an interest in the substantial welfare of the commonwealth and in the name and fame of American citizenship. [Applause.] For this meeting, so vast in its numbers, so universal in its comprehension of the interests and the pursuits of this community, so earnest and honest in its make-up, is brought hither by none of the excitements of politics, by none of the zeal for candidates, or by none of the interest of the honest or more substantial in the results of election. The conjuration which has brought you together is to prove the conjuration that is to bind you in the warfare, whose weapons you to-night assume, and that is a conjuration as deep and as earnest as that with which the foundations of this Republic were raised, and with which it was saved from the ruin that was threatened it by violence. [Applause.] For of what good is it that we should have brave and heroic ancestors, and that we should have brave and heroic contemporaries on the field of battle, adequate to join issue with the strongest rebellion that the world has ever seen, if, when this heroism has secured a perfect triumph, our imbecility, our ignorance, our folly surrenders to the shrine of fraud what would not be yielded to the roar of battle? [Applause.] The truth is, gentlemen, that a meeting like this is but a symptom of what occupies the public mind throughout the whole country—of deep, of serious concern about the very institutions upon which our liberty rests. [Applause.] But the working force of this common and equal right without protector, without a guardian, except what each brave heart and each shrewd head shall furnish to each citizen, to wield the powers that free Government had given what headway, what strength this scattered and diffused force can have against powerful combinations stimulated by sordid purposes and confederated in the bond of common infamy. Now, gentlemen, this Council of Political Reform have undertaken to set on foot the sentiments, the movements, and facilitate the combinations by which disorganization, which is the hope, the plan, the strength of the combined movements of selfishness and fraud, finds its hopes shall cease, and it shall be known that if subterranean links can be made between the knaves of both parties, open and manly combinations can be made by the true men of both parties, and the hosts may be counted on one side and the other. [Applause.] The occasion of this meeting is the pendency of certain measures before the Legislature threatening serious accession to the strength against which we are allied, serious innovations of the common right of citizens; serious interference with the institutions of our liberty, civil and religious, in which we have our pride and our safety. And the situation is propitious. We stand not indifferent to parties; we are all adherents of one party or the another, but we mean that parties shall confine themselves to their true functions, which is honesty, usefully to maintain the principles on one side and the other for which and in which the party has its life, by which and through which, thus maintained and thus administered, the nation has its life; but when either party, especially the party to which we respectively adhere, loses its public virtue and first becomes a faction seeking only the selfish interests of its members, and the—oh, sad catastrophe!—a conspiracy seeking the public life; then our hands, our voices, our votes, are the first to be raised to crush the treason against the common safety. [Applause.] And look how propitious the actual political situation is for the assertion of this principle, the exertion of this power. The Republican Party holds at Washington every department of national authority—the Executive, the Congress, the popular vote, the Judiciary. The Democratic Party in this great State of New-York, of which we are all citizens, holds every department of power, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, and in this City every department of local administration. Neither of these parties can say to the citizen within the sphere of its administration that it is embarrassed or impeded or thwarted in its administration of power. Whatever faults we shall find in regard to the Administration at Washington, it is all Republican. Whatever faults we shall find in the administration in New-York City and New-York State, it is all Democratic. And the people of the United States are—and I hope it may always be so—watching them both, [applause,] and not from distress necessarily nor suspicion, but because the people are aware that great questions of taxation, of revenue, of public expenditure and of public honesty in the servants of the nation and of the State, and in the administration of suffrage, are paramount and principal practical questions in all our affairs. [Applause.] You will observe then also, another great change in this great movement which we, to-night, publicly inaugurate. It is that new judgment of both parties, it is nothing to boast of in respect of superior strength in the popular will. The elections are closely adjusted. In New-Hampshire no Governor is chosen by the people, and the Legislature, barely carried by the Democracy, is to choose a Governor. In Connecticut no Governor is chosen by the people, and the Legislature, carried by the Republicans, is to choose a Governor. The Congressmen of the Democracy are chosen in New-Hampshire, and of the Republicans in Connecticut; and each party draws off from these divided fields, watching anxiously the strength of the other. Is there not, then, some hope that when the issues in the minds of voters on all sides really concern themselves with matters of taxation, of expenditure and of honesty in both, and when the popular will, holding, as it always has and always should, the final question of power in its hands, thus stands aroused, watchful and equally balanced, is it not an auspicious time for honest men to come together and say, "Now we meet as earnestly on the one side and the other as you, but we fight for the issues that we avowed, and we will allow no profligacy, no treason, no surrender or betrayal of the trust." [Applause.] And as in war so in politics. There is but one general way of visiting displeasure. Your guns always point toward the enemy. Your shots cannot be promiscuously diffused. In politics the way that the neutral power, that means to prevent foul play, shows its authority, is by pointing its guns against the party that exhibits the foul play. [Applause.] And these things are perfectly well understood by politicians. A politician is not a man that possesses his soul in patience by any means. [Laughter.] A politician is a man racked by anxieties, conscious that a breath may unmake him as a breath has made him, and the breath of a meeting like this is as easily understood by a politician as a Ward meeting. Now, gentlemen, there is a deep distrust in this country of the good faith of political managers, a feeling that the very institutions which make up the defenses as well as the glories of liberty are in danger, because a people, the best-instructed, the most vigorous, and, I think, the most patriotic and the most intelligently patriotic, that the world ever saw, by the very confidence in its institutions, has relaxed that present and continuing practical virtue without which no valuable possession, however nobly transmitted, can be secured and enjoyed. Why, gentlemen, we really seem to have thought that the wisdom of the fathers of our institution had set in going a machine in government that had the virtue of perpetual motion, and that it was not limited to an establishment of the organism of liberty which brave hearts and honest heads could wield for the protection of their country, of themselves, and of all their interests, and which slaves and knaves could trample in the mire as if it had not caused the long, serious martyrdom which built up liberty. [Applause.] And we must get over that notion. And then there has always been another difficulty. When these threats were made against the institutions, and against the Government and its administration, we must look round to see where the protectors were. CROMWELL was named Lord Protector of the liberties of England, [applause,] and he ably discharged that duty. [Applause.] But who is named Lord Protector of the liberties of America? [A voice—Another Cromwell.] The same persons that are named its sovereigns—the people. [Applause.] And you can surrender this liberty whenever you please. You can have it stolen from you whenever you do not resist the thief. You can have it murdered before your eyes, when you are too cowardly to intercept the assassin, [applause,] and I would like to know who will do the weeping for them then? You have had everything that the human race in its progress up to now could give to help and maintain freedom. You have education as free as the air. You have freedom of conscience; you have a free Press; you have the right of free assembly, the right to bear arms; you have the right of free and equal suffrage, and you have all the principles of justice, equality and of contentment that grow out of the question, diffusion of right, and if the end of the whole of it is this, that the only combination that you are capable of when the wolves of fraud attack you, that sole combination which the sheep have ever been known to exhibit—that is, following the first that ran away—who will save you, who will help you? [Applause.] But now it is very easy to see who will fight for our rights. A man who won't fight for his rights I do not believe much in his fighting. [Applause.] It is all very fine; he has always been ready to do something else than the thing that he is called upon to do; and just so long as these marauders of our peace and these defamers of our characters find out that we are always ready to do something else than the very thing we need to do, you may rely upon it they will not be disturbed at all. The moral of it all, gentlemen, is, that our liberties are all in our own hands. There is not a dungeon, or a thumb-screw, or a file of soldiers, or a tyrant of any kind that threatens the person or life or the liberty of anybody. All they ask of you is that you will be gagged, and lie still while they pick your pockets. [Laughter and applause.] And if you resist and make a noise and a fracas, and break the peace, why who could complain if they break your heads for doing so? [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, that is precisely the matter; epithets are of no force. It is no longer a matter of pride to be a New-Yorker; it is a matter of deep disgrace to be a New-Yorker, if New-Yorkers cannot save themselves from the infamy in which they are now submerged. [Great applause.] And there are a great many people that think so, among which number I include all who are now in this room. [Renewed applause.] Well, now, you may be assured there are a great many people outside of this building that are of the same opinion. There are always four people to one that will have the same way of thinking, that stay away from the meeting, to those that come. The first quarter are those that do not come, because they don't think there will be anybody there. [Laughter.] The next quarter stay away because the room will be so full that they cannot get in. [Continued laughter.] The third quarter stay at home because they can read it all in the newspapers the next morning, and the next quarter stay away because they think it would not do any good if they would come, and as far as they are concerned it is probably so. [Renewed laughter and great applause.] Now, what are the great institutions upon which our liberty rests? The separation of Church and State, freedom of instruction, fearless administration of justice, and the suffrage. Now, who are interested in these particularly, I would like to know? Is it the rich man? Why the rich men are those that come on pretty well, as is shown by the fact of their being rich under any form of government, [laughter,] except that of the next world, perhaps. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I never heard there was any trouble about having rich men under an empire, under a tyranny, under an Indian, an East Indian, mere government of nabobs and satraps. I never heard there was any trouble about the rich men among those forms of government. The trouble was with the poor; they kept growing poorer, while the rich grew richer. Did you ever see before this present exhibition in America, in the face of the people, the tax-payers growing poorer every day, and the tax-gatherers flaunting their riches in their eyes? [Applause.] And yet these people understand, and let us understand, that all this people are made up of human beings in whom the principles of human nature have their sway, and the whole political power of this country is lodged in the many, and yet we have gone on under our institutions with perfect safety, and without discord between the rich and the poor. Why? Because justice and law presided over them all. [Applause.] And the rich man's fortune marked his enterprise, his energy, his thrift, his frugality, perhaps his good fortune; and the poor man's poverty and earnest and honest labor gave him justice and equality, and education for his children, and a vote at the polls, and it was the best country for him that the world ever saw. [Cries of hear! hear! and applause.] And all these rich men that I see were sons of poor men, and he had that promise then for his children, if the poverty of the father was enough. But let me warn this nation, that if you are going to introduce the inequalities of life, made by the taxation of the poor, to make up the fortunes of the rich by fraud and force, the principle of justice no longer keeps the peace between these classes of society. [Great applause.] Why, gentlemen, we ought to be able to understand that, after the tremendous war that we have gone through against the injustice and the oppressions of slavery, sacrificing half a million men, loading ourselves and our posterity with debt for many years, and bringing on the field larger armies with sterner fighting than any foughten fields have shown before, that there was some human nature in this American people, and that it would show itself in a way that human nature has shown itself all over the world when injustice and fraud became triumphant. [Applause.] We are none of us prophets, but we do know that oppression will make a wise man mad, and we know we are a wise people. [Laughter.] The truth is, gentlemen, that this country now for the first time is brought face to face with real politics. It is the question whether freedom can peacefully preserve itself by the fact that every man has a peaceful vote, and every man has a musket behind his peaceful vote to see that his vote is respected. [Applause.] Now we have tried that. We made a peaceful vote in 1860, and it was not respected, and we had to shoulder our muskets till it was. [Applause.] And now look, I propose that at the next election the poor man votes. The rich man can stay away from the polls, as he often does. The poor men all go to the polls. I honor that vote. I honor the poor Irishman who goes to the polls as early as the rights of citizenship can be honestly given to him. I honor the liberty-loving German who goes to the polls and votes according to his notions of what liberty and laws require. I honor the American youth who looks forward to his majority, when he can assume the duties and enjoy the privileges of a voter. I abhor the method that suppresses the equality of votes—the poor man's only possession and only protection against the oppressions of the Government—and in a fraudulent count, or in repeaters' personations and infamous robberies of liberty, strikes down the poor man's power. [Applause.] What shall we do with Republicans if this is the style in which our servants treat the trust we put in them? I do not wonder that the Democratic masters scoff and sneer at the virtue of the Republican Party which they have measured and bought. [Applause.] These are pretty serious facts. Now, supposing a Presidential election had been turned in that way, do you think the Mississippi Valley would have stood that, or do you think they would have found out that they had the muskets behind their votes, and these men in New-York must fight for their votes, if they wanted them counted in that way. [Applause.] There is not so much danger of repeating on the battle-field, nor of counting those that are not there; it is difficult even to count those that run away. Now, gentlemen, these are pretty serious matters; and I beg to say to you that, in my humble judgment, the people of this country are thinking a great deal more on these subjects than they are on any of the past issues that have divided the politics of this country, and have been fought through. I would not advise any political party to hazard their maintenance of power upon the avowed espousal of corruption, and an avowed contempt of honest men. [Applause.] And yet I speak now of a party to which I do not belong. I think the popular judgment is that the present management and administration of that party, now in power in this City, do boast of their corruption, and do despise honest men. [Applause.] They say, "What are you going to do about it?" [Laughter.] I think they will find out what we are going to do about it. [Great applause.] Now you know a man may divide his moneyed interest a good deal, and there may be a balance when he is friends with the powers that be, and confides his patriotism to explosions in his family; but when you you have got down to the men that are poor and honest, they feel the shrinkage of the comforts of life and of the oppression; and when you come to the men that are proud of their birthright, if they were born here, and proud of their adopted country if they came here, and find that American liberty is made a by-word and a hissing by vile and arrogant aristocrats, made so by taxation, you have touched a sentiment that doesn't divide itself up between the worship of the powers that be and the maintenance of self-respect at home. You cannot have them both. Now these measures, first the Tax bill, which is a very extraordinary bill defended by a great many people, because it is not any worse—[applause]—the same feeling that GEORGE III. had, in celebrating the victories of his troops in America—because 'tis no worse. They say, "Good heavens, don't raise a row about these people taxing you two per cent.; if you do they will tax you two and a half per cent." [Laughter.] And if you insist upon it that your representatives, that you have chosen yourself and the people of the State have chosen and sent to Albany, should tax you, they say, "Why, don't you see what a pack of rascals you have chosen?" Well, gentlemen, I do not know but the people of this country and State are going to say that four men may tax them, provided they won't tax them but $22,000,000 a year. Now, I should like to have them tax us only $10,000,000, or $15,000,000. I have not heard that there was a very great reduction of the taxes, but only that for two years it should not be raised, if you only give them the privilege of spending it as they please. [Laughter.] Well, I don't think that is asking very much on their part, but I think if they be content with only $22,000,000, it is really very kind of them to be satisfied with spending it as they pleased, and I don't really see that you have much to do about it.

Gentlemen, the Commons of England fought for the power of taxation. They would not allow a shilling to be taken from them by the King, although it was an honest tax and employed in the nation's defense. They say, when we tax ourselves we want to know what it is paid for. The Commons of America threw over the tea and broke up the stamp record, rather than pay a tax that they had not laid themselves. And now you are soberly requested to agree that if these people will be satisfied with arranging for what and in what expenditures $22,000,000 shall be raised, you let them have the handling of that sum of money. Now, you can throw away your liberty if you choose. For my part, I propose to stand upon the proposition that the people's representatives, chosen by them, shall have the power of taxation, and be accountable for it, and if we don't like it we will change them, and if we don't change them then we must not say we don't like it. [Applause.] But I cannot express my contempt for the people that should throw away in open day this power of taxation, on the cringing argument that if we complain somebody will tax us more. No! we will tax ourselves. [Applause.] What prevents your Legislature from saying today, "So many thousands, so many millions shall be raised for this and that purpose, and reducing it on an honest estimate to $15,000,000 or $14,000,000? What prevents it? Nothing but the fact that you have sent to Albany seventeen men, who all live on taxes and hold places in the City Government. [Applause.] Well, now, what a spectacle is this for a free people? Why, the British Parliament, the British Commons, fought this through, that they would have no "place" men in Parliament; that the men who went to Parliament should go there for the public trust and no other, and when now a member of Parliament is asked to take a place in the Ministry to carry on the executive of the Government, he is obliged to resign his seat in Parliament and go to the electors to see whether they will choose him over again after he has become a "place" man. [Applause.] Well, now, did you ever hear of such an infamous piece of misconduct on the part of the voters of this City, including ourselves, as to sit down under a Government that has taxed us, our representatives, every one of them, being incumbents in office under these men that administer and distribute taxation. Now, I propose that at the next election we will have some representatives who are satisfied with being representatives and are not place men, [applause,] and then we will see how they will tax us and not give up the power of taxation to four place men in this City to administer taxes, which we pour into their laps. When there is a Registry law—now we have a pretty good Registry law, and I have not heard of anybody's complaining that he did not get a chance to vote once at that election—there may have been such cases, but they have not forced themselves upon public attention. Now there were two great measures of the last session, one a new charter, giving to our Mayor very thoroughgoing and peremptory powers. I won't discuss who had the appointment of the subordinates and who is responsible for them; that depends a good deal when we give these powers to the Mayor on the question whether we are going to have an honest count of votes to find out whether he is going to be Mayor, and some Republicans, who had the Republican Party under their wing, agreed with some gentlemen, who had the Democratic Party under their wing, that they would give the great powers of the charter, if they would give us an honest election under the registry, and the principle of this integrity in the registry was this, that on the Tuesday before election the registration should cease, that thereafter the books should be open only to the entry of challenges, and that on the next Tuesday—election day—this intermediate space of preparation, the integrity of the suffrage should be challenged, and now all they propose is to break up this intermediate purity of challenge and substitute for it an intermediate period of registration, merely formal, I suppose, preserving the integrity of the bargain and making some circumstantial changes. They register up to Saturday night, having the inspectors of election become registrars, and these are all appointed by the Mayor, and anybody on Tuesday morning that has not been registered may vote if he is only able to say that he has not been registered. [Laughter.] Now, that is very well, I say. That will be the destruction of this Ring that governs, us for all the feeble and all the foolish and all the faltering Republicans and worthy citizens that believe in the thieves' conversion at the last hour, will surrender any such doctrine in their future faith. But knaves like these never keep their word. Their promises may be as magnificent as inspectors, if you desire inspectors of election. Mr. BURKE says hypocrisy can afford to be magnificent in its promises, for never intending to give what it promises it costs nothing. [Laughter.] Now we have a Board of Education, which is elected by the people, as the matter now stands, but it is all turned over to the Mayor, and we have a system of parochial schools which is intended to introduce clerical education for the common people without cost, instead of secular education, upon which the foundations of civil and religious liberty in this State and this country rest. I will occupy none of your attention with any dissection of these measures. You may throw away the independence of State separated from the Church, you may throw away the equality of education for the children of all, but we who think otherwise in this meeting and in this community intend to protest against it and to vote hereafter against anybody in the Legislature that votes for it. [Great applause.] Now, gentlemen, I will come to a conclusion. There is trouble about organization. In the first place many very good citizens, it is said, think we are malcontents, and I suppose, enemies of civil and religious liberty, in meeting here to-night. I am certain that nobody feels greater respect for PETER COOPER than I. This very hall is a monument to his public spirit, his honesty, his worth, his virtue. [Applause.] But I am afraid that, in his confidence some men in a small thing may be as good as he is; he is a little visionary. [A voice—"Louder."] A little visionary, I said. [Applause and laughter.] Gentlemen, we are not afraid of anybody, unless they are in ambush. Then we are afraid of them. We are afraid of Republican canvassers that count Democratic votes. [Applause.] We are afraid of Tammany Democrats and Tammany Republicans. [Applause.] We are not afraid of honest Democrats, whether young or old. And we are not afraid of honest Republicans, whether or no they have this or that opinion on any other questions. With manhood untouched and every institution of liberty at our command, we will sound the bugle for the battle, and will leave the field carrying our shields or borne upon them. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER, who was received with much applause, said: Fellow-citizens, I am not without interest in the points which have been made, and in the whole breadth of that matter of reform which has brought you together to-night; but my special interest, and that to which I shall confine my remarks, is the bearing that this Two Per cent Tax bill has upon the subject of common schools in the City of New-York. The whole money is put into the hands of four men, to be distributed in certain designated sums, to be provided for according to their best judgments in the different departments. [Laughter.] We cannot doubt that so important a trust as this has been put into the hands of honest and honorable men. [Great laughter.] Both courtesy and experience requires us to say so much. [Continued laughter.] If there is any error in the distribution of these moneys, charity requires us to suppose that it will be an error—[laughter]—and it is to point out, therefore, in advance, some of the mistakes to which honest and honorable men may be liable that I shall speak. For I hold that there is no such thing as a democratic republican Government without intelligence, and that one of the first duties of every republican community is to provide for the education of its future voters. It is not only the right of the State that that should be effected, but I hold it to be one of its most solemn duties to prepare its population as it rises up—to prepare it to exercise its functions as the judge of judges, as the maker of legislators, and through the legislators all the makers of the laws, and as though its officers, the supreme administrators of all public trust—these great duties which devolve upon communities cannot be executed by the whole people unless they are intelligent. The ignorant men are blind men. Educated men are men that have been taught through their eyes to some purpose, and although we cannot undertake to deny that men are better educated in colleges and universities, we cannot make learning a common property, but we can make intelligence common property, and it is upon that intelligence that all Governments like ours must rest for their safety. [Applause.] I should not feel that the school system of New-York was in any danger from the method which this bill embraces. You will recollect, for it is a matter of notoriety, that hitherto, by virtue of a certain enactment which had been made, large moneys had been distributed to sectarian schools—hundreds and hundreds and thousands of dollars. I am not here to complain that in this distribution there was the grossest inequality; I am not here to say that it ought not to be awarded, so that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be given to the Roman Catholics, when only tens and fifteens of thousands were given to the Protestants. I wish there had not been a dollar given to the Protestants. [Applause.] More than that, if it is right to give, if that is the proper policy, then I hold that the Roman Catholic schools ought to have more than Protestant schools; they need more. [Laughter.] This I don't say as a hit. I say that a vast part of our population, and probably the vast majority of the adherents of this great sect in religion, are foreigners. They come here with little capital except their good hands and their brains, though some of them are shortly after signally placed by Providence in a position of wealth, if they are in the right connection. [Laughter.] I hold that this great population in our midst need more succor than others; and if it is right to use public funds for sectarian schools, I should not object to their having the larger share. There is a certain equity in it; but I object to the use of public funds for sectarian schools altogether. [Applause.] I object to it because, in the first place, it is almost impossible to make any equitable distribution among so many sects as we have; because, in the nature of things, the great and strong denomination will eat up substantially the little one. Thus, they that have need of the least will have the most, and they will have least who need it most, like in animal creation the huge parent lies on her side, and the pigs and piglings are getting their respective teats, there will be knocked over on their backs the weak and delicate, and those that require most milk. It will be the same thing over again; the fat and the strong will get the milk, and the poor and the weak will get none. [Applause.] Yet though the strong need culture not half so much as the weak, the most beneficent policy in any community is one which takes care of those least able to take care of themselves, for that which takes care of the poor and weak and bottom classes, that policy will also take care of the fortunate and prosperous. If you lift up the foundations of a house everything goes up with it clear to the roof, but you can lift up the roof without making the basements or cellar better or cleaner. Take care of the bottom, and the poor and weak parts and the rest will be taken care of by the very agencies of such a policy as that. I hold that any distribution which you attempt to make of public moneys for sectarian schools will be not only unwise but unjust, and especially it will leave out a very large class of men that don't belong to any sect, but are citizens with just as much rights as I have, who am a minister of the gospel, or as any of the adherents of the various respectable churches in this City. I hold the Germans who do not believe in the Christian religion, have just as much right to have their children educated in the common schools as I have who believe in the whole Christian religion. [Applause.] Nor can I as an honest citizen stand by and see the children of the sect to which I belong well cared for, and the children of the Roman Catholic well cared for, and the children of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian well cared for, while the great nothingarian church [laughter] has no building and no Sabbath, with ever so many children and without any schools or any body to take care of them. [Laughter.] I plead, then, for the common people's sake, from among whom I sprung, and to whom I have always belonged, as with the warmest sympathies. I say as distinguished from the great sectarian or religious part of the community, I plead for the common public schools, without sectarian schools, for the sake of the great masses of the community that most need schools and least can furnish them themselves, and will be most cheated when the public funds are distributed by any sectarian rule. [Applause.] There are a great many other considerations. I hold there is nothing more important in a democratic-republican community than getting the circulation easy and free. You will always have classes, but you must not have classes harden into permanence. Freedom requires that I must have every opportunity to be just as tall as I can grow. Freedom requires that I must swing my arm as I like, and I must develop all the legitimate faculties that God has given me, and, if there is a man that is weaker than I, I go above him. That is democratic. Freedom requires that every individual man should have the right to use all the energies God gave him as he thinks fit, provided he directs them in a proper channel, and violates no human or divine laws. That is democratic. It does not mean that everybody is to nozzle and mope about in the dirt together. It means taking the poor boy by the hand and letting him go up as high as his talents will admit. Let every man stand in that point, and I hold this will classify society, and its very tendencies are to keep these classes together. They all form and dissolve in every generation. Those that are able rise to the top and become natural leaders, and those that are not able sink to their proper level at the bottom. No man has a right to undertake to get his boy to a position which he can't maintain. If his boy wants to grow up to that he is justified in the purpose, but his father has no right to keep him in that class, and to make it a conventional or privileged class in the community. We want, therefore, that there should be perfect ease, so that those at the bottom who have got anything in them shall rise easily and naturally, without any obstruction, and those at the top shall sink easily and naturally to the bottom. [Applause.] Free circulation! The common school is one of those great engines by which the common feeling of the community, this brotherhood feeling is to be maintained. For while we hold that every man has a right to shoot up and go as high as he pleases, without embarrassment, provided he goes honestly, we hold, on the other hand, that it is good and wholesome that his children should go to the bottom again and commence where he started; and not only should they do that, but they should feel that their only friends are not merely those that are their brothers as well. We want to get up a feeling of manhood and brotherhood, up and down, from side to side, throughout the whole community. I would make your public schools so that every man's son—lawyer's, doctor's, or minister's—shall have to sit down side by side with the blacksmith's son, and the laborer's son, and the coal-heaver's son. Your boys, old gentleman with the gold-rimmed spectacles yonder, are not a bit better, and might sit side by side with your washer-woman's boy, [applause,] and it is humanizing, and prepares them for good citizenship. It is best for your boys that they should not get airy notions into their heads; it is best for the children of the rich men to associate with children of the poor, to know that they are all bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh, and a generation of voters which have been educated in the common schools are not likely to foment discords, and seek relief for injury, real or supposed, at the end of the dagger. Put the whole population through these common schools, and you will go far to promote a common weal, and that is what we specially need; a feeling of brotherhood, of citizenship, and of common humanity. Now in order to this you must make your common schools so that no other school can live in the neighborhood. [Applause.] If you make your common school so good in its instruction, so perfect in its whole apparatus, so wise that no private enterprise can equal it, then perforce you will draw the children of the rich and prosperous. This is what I especially want. I should be very sorry to see a community like a dairy where the cream is taken off and separated from the milk; I don't believe in any such manner of dealing with a community. On the contrary I wish to see a community in which we are trying this sublime experiment of self-government. I wish to see this community while there is absolute liberty to use their educated forces, it shall only carry them out of the bonds of sympathy and the atmosphere of the common citizenship among the poorest and the most needy in the entire community. If you destroy your common schools, it will be done under the direction of sectarianism, and the moment you do so the Roman Catholic children of the City of New-York are expected to go to their schools, the High Church Episcopal children are expected to go to their parochial schools, and next all the rigidly Calvinistic children are expected to go to their schools. The maintenance of these sectarian schools has a tendency to undermine the common schools, and where will the residue of the population receive their education? I protest against it. You pay sectarian schools a large price for destroying the common schools under their sectarian influences. You will ask me how will this be done? Well, let by-gones be by-gones. It has been lately done, and with the greatest partiality, I do not need to inform you, for you all know it. Well, I throw out these thoughts, for after these four honorable and honest gentlemen who receive all the money into their hands, after paying the necessary interest on bonds and debts and coming to distribution, there will be a distribution for party funds and sectarian schools—they might be tempted to it. It was done before, and would conciliate the most important vote in the State, and there is nothing to prevent them from making a dip in the Roman Catholic direction—[applause]—not that I object to Roman Catholics; I have not one particle of the enmity to them that they have to me—[laughter and applause]—but that I do object to any such direction of the public funds. Mr. KENNEDY, as you know, introduced a resolution enjoining that they should not appropriate the public moneys to sectarian school systems or institutions, or anything under the care of one single denomination, and it was voted down without a dissenting vote—["that's so,"]—they threw it out bodily and ignominiously. The Commissioners were to have the administration of all the funds; men feared that the common school system would be weakened in New-York, and they asked them to give a test of their sincerity, and they absolutely refused to bind themselves. I take that as a confession that they will use it this way; and in time to come, act as in times that are past, and you will have $300,000 and $500,000 taken out of the public funds for the schools of St. Charles Borromeo and St. Joseph, and all the other saints who have large schools in this City. [Laughter.] I wish well to every effort for the promotion of education, but I protest in the name of the people, I protest in the name of the voting poor people, and in the name of our common Democratic brotherhood against the use of the State funds to build up sectarian schools at the expense of the common school system of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I appeal to every working man in the City; I appeal to those who know the struggles by which the poor widow rears a large household, and to every widowed mother laboring honestly for her boys whose only chance she knows is the knowledge to be obtained in the common schools of the City; I appeal to every German who does not believe in any particular religious faith, but would have his children educated, and as our future voters; I appeal to the great mass of the working people of New-York, against either clandestine or open and avowed perversion of the public funds for building up sectarian schools in New-York. [Cheers.] I give distinct warning that this is a matter that shall not rest. It touches morality, and it touches patriotism to the very quick. [Cheers.] It is not one of those transient party questions which rise and fall almost as the waves of the sea; there are men who so firmly believe in the welfare of the community, and that it is indissolubly bound up with the intelligence of the people that no effort that shall be made, secretly or openly, to weaken our common school system, shall be suffered to go on long without rebuke. [Applause.] I tell those that may be interested that while they may be able to carry heavy burdens and carry this or that measure, I do not believe they are going to be able to bend their backs to that odious measure, and carry it, except at the price of their own existence, and that of the party to which they belong. [Cheers.] I will not detain you discussing the objections to the public schools as distinguished from sectarian schools, but when they say the public schools are infidel because they are not sectarian, and that they cannot teach morality because they do not teach sectarian religion, and that it is the duty of those who believe in religion to provide separate schools where religion may be taught, the objection is founded on a fallacy. We do not teach dogmatic religion in the common schools, and we ought not; and I may observe that if there was less of it taught in the church it would be all the better. [Laughter and cheers.] We do not teach discrimination of creeds, or catechisms, or systems of theology in the common schools, but if there are those that believe in systems of dogma or ecclesiastical usage, what is the family for, what is the Church for, what is the lectureship for? Those children are not to be untaught in religion because it is not taught in the common schools. [Applause.] We don't teach trades in the common schools, but that does not hinder them from being taught elsewhere. It is the same with professional knowledge; we do not teach it in the common schools, but it is acquired elsewhere. The common schools inspire intelligence; they teach the children so that, having eyes, they see, and having ears, they hear, and having intelligence, they understand; and, having given them the groundwork of intelligence, leaves to the priest or the father and mother, who are often the best priests, the work of instilling special religious knowledge. [Applause.] We undertake to give all that makes men good voting citizens, and for other knowledge there are other institutions, and the common schools are not antagonistic to these. [Applause.] The common schools cannot be open to the charge of being irreligious because they do not teach dogmas. It does not teach religious belief, but it inspires morality. It does not make them believe this, that or the other tenet, but it inspires love of honor, of rectitude, and truth and honesty. [Applause.] Oh that honesty and truth might be better taught, and we might have a generation growing up, to hundreds and thousands of whom truth would be as dear as the secret of God in the soul! Teach honor, and true love of honor, and we shall get back to it, and inspire a generation of citizens with more justice, integrity, honesty and honor between man and man. Let us ring the changes on them, and we will have better citizens than ever we had. I do not need to say more. [Loud cries of "go on—go on."] I admire your good sense. [Laughter.] I desire to leave but one single thought in your minds, as far as my message and mission are concerned, and that is: A bill that will not promise to use public money for sectarian purposes—that bill must not be allowed to pass, and if it passes it must not go unrebuked. [Cheers.] Do not let men steal a stone from the foundations of your common schools. Whatever else you give up, keep one thing close to your heart—that the boys and girls of the working men and the poor men shall have good schools, and have them at the public expense. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS was then introduced and said: I come forward to give my testimony in favor of the object of this meeting, and to say a word about the immense difficulty of governing this City. We have 517,000 living in tenement houses out of a population of 940,000; we have 30,000 professional thieves, more than 20,000 lewd women, and 3,000 grog-shops, besides 2,000 gambling establishments. We have an immense foreign population, but nothing the worse for being foreign. We have of two nations alone 350,000 or 400,000, of whom 170,000 who profess the Roman Catholic religion may be considered as like a box of iron molded into a solid mass, and who govern the politics of this City. But what is to be done if the upper classes, representing the professional and educated class, is cowardly and negligent, and for one reason or another neglects its political duty? What is the legal profession—so well represented by the chief speaker to-night—doing to break down this odious ascendency? What are the common people to think if they see the educated classes shrinking from their duty? The lawyer, he said, may tell them that it was no concern of his to sacrifice the interests of his client to the interests of justice, but that was no valid plea. He did not want to trust rich men with opening streets in which they themselves had an interest; he would rather trust the opening to men who were not rich. He next alluded to the little done by the pulpit and by the stock brokers in Wall-street to purify the City Government. There was rottenness at the bottom and rottenness and cowardice at the top, and they wanted courage to speak the truth. They need not expect to have reform as long as these things lasted. His fears were not so much about those who occupied tenement-houses; he feared and dreaded most the cowardice and imbecility of those in the top places.

The meeting was then adjourned by the Chairman, and the assemblage dispersed.

CLOSED AT LAST.

The Buckhout Murder Trial—Close of the Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—The trial of ISAAC V. BUCKHOUT for the murder of ALFRED RENDALL, was continued this morning. The testimony having closed, the summing up of the case for the defense was commenced by Hon. JOHN MCKEON. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. MCKEON alluded to the declarations of two eminent medical experts that the prisoner belonged to a class of most dangerous lunatics, and he quoted, at length, from a number of legal authorities on cases of similar character, and among them the case of MARY HARRIS, who was acquitted of the murder of BURROUGHS, in Washington, where she is now confined in the Insane Asylum. At the close of his argument, Mr. MCKEON was followed by Mr. HENRY S. CLINTON, in behalf of the prosecution, in a lengthy and able address, when he strenuously combated all of the theories and arguments of the counsel for the defense.

The Judge gave a concise statement of the points of issue in the case, with a searching commentary upon the witnesses' contradictions, and the connected and disconnected facts stated. At 11 o'clock the jury retired. The Court-room was densely crowded, many remaining until midnight.

EUROPE.

Desultory Firing Kept Up in the Vicinity of Paris.

All Quiet Throughout the Other Parts of France.

Manifesto of the Paris Deputies Regarding the City Government.

A New Accession to the Royal Family of England.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Firing from the Forts Kept Up—Disturbances at Limoges—Threats of Retaliation on Prisoners—Suppression of Newspapers—A New Levy in Paris—All Quiet at Marseilles.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—The insurgents still hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Chatillon. An attack was made by the insurgents last night on the Bridge of Sevres, but was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles army. Disturbances are reported to have occurred at Limoges, an important town in the department of Haute Vienne.

PARIS, April 5.—A proclamation issued today by the Commune announces that retaliatory measures will be adopted as regards prisoners.

The *Soir*, *Liberté* and *National* (newspapers) have been suppressed.

LONDON, April 6.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered, to consist of all men between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. The churches of the Madeline and Assumption have been pillaged by a mob.

PARIS, April 5.—The artillery duel between the Federalists and Assemblists continues. Insignificant skirmishes have occurred, and an attack is expected to-night. A monster conciliatory meeting will be held to-morrow.

The *Avenir National* says that no understanding has yet been come to between the Paris Deputies. It is reported that an infantry engagement occurred at Chatillon, but the result is unknown. The centre of action has been removed to Fort Montrouge. The left of the Federalists is at Hautes Bruyeres. The prices of provisions are rising in Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 6.—President THIERS has issued a circular to Prefects, stating that the Government troops have entered Marseilles, where they took 500 prisoners. The insurgent Committee at once fled the city. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, which will be valid throughout France. Tranquillity prevails generally in the country, allowing reinforcements to be sent for the suppression of the insurrection in Algeria.

M. THIERS in another circular says that slight disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in which the Communists assassinated the Colonel in command of the Government forces. The revolt was soon suppressed. The Government says M. THIERS, desiring by the effusion of some blood to convince the insurgents that it is in earnest, Forts d'Issy and Vanvres are to be attacked and will soon fall. The insurgents are alarmed, and proscribing one another. With the exception of Paris all the towns rally to the support of the Government.

Manifesto of the Paris Deputies—The Municipal Body Must Control the Affairs of the City—Troops on the Road from Versailles to Paris—The Wounded.

LONDON, April 6.—The Deputies of Paris have agreed in principle, and will draw up a manifesto to the people of France, demanding the maintenance of the Republic, and claiming for the municipal body of Paris the right of deciding all questions relative to the organization of the city, particularly as regards instruction, finances and public worship, and that, as a basis of conciliation, the position of the National Guard as the Guard of Paris must be recognized. The Assemblists occupy all the roads to Versailles. It is considered probable that the whole column of Gen. BERGERET are prisoners. Five hundred women and children accompany the Federalist troops.

LONDON, April 6.—A large French war ship is ashore on the Goodwin Sands. She is supposed to be full of troops. Assistance has been sent her.

HAVRE, April 6.—A train with 150 wounded soldiers came in today from Versailles, and other arrivals are expected. The Versailles Government has asked for ambulances.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Accession to the Royal Family of England—Bullion in the Bank—Loss of a Boston Vessel—Spain will not Sell Her Colonies—Ratification of the Black Sea Convention—Ashbury's New Yacht.

LONDON, April 6.—The Princess of WALES gave birth today to a boy. The physicians report her condition satisfactory.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £88,000 in bullion since the last report.

The *Louise Gibson*, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, has been sunk in a collision with the ship *Great Western*, from Liverpool, for New-York. One man was drowned. The *Great Western* has returned to Liverpool for repairs.

MADRID, April 5.—In the Spanish Cortes, today, the Minister of the Colonies gave an explicit contradiction to the report that the United States Government has made a proposition to Spain for the purchase of her possessions in the West Indies. The Minister added that the honor of Spain forbids the sale of any of her colonies.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The *Official Journal*, today, publishes the ratification of the Turco-Russian Convention abrogating the restriction on the navigation of the Black Sea.

LONDON, April 6.—Commodore ASHBURY'S new yacht *Livonia* has been launched.

VIENNA, April 6.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has ratified the consular treaty between the United States of America and the Austrian Empire.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters has returned to the Litchfield Observatory from Europe, and is on the look-out for more asteroids.

The Hartford *Post* speaks with justifiable pride of the completeness of its returns of the vote in Connecticut on Monday. No paper in the State showed more enterprise.

Mr. Geo. W. Tifft, of Buffalo, has given a large brick building on Seneca-street, in that city, to the Ingleside Home for Erring Women. The property is valued at $30,000.

A Canadian paper is the authority for the statement that Prof. Goldwin Smith says that the colleges in the United States compare unfavorably with those in Canada.

The trustees of Washington and Lee College have bought the Exchange Hotel in Lexington, Va., to convert it into a dormitory for the students.

Virginians boast that the present condition and the prospects of their State are better than those of any other State within the limits of the late Southern Confederacy.

An employe in an ale-bottling establishment in Boston, on Tuesday, on a wager, wired twenty-five dozen bottles in forty-nine minutes. The wager was that he could not do it within an hour.

The result in Connecticut, the Syracuse *Journal* says, will tend to bring Gen. Joseph R. Hawley prominently before the country as a candidate for nomination to the Vice-Presidency next year.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce has called a Convention of delegates from every county in South Carolina, in Columbia, on Tuesday, May 9, to consider the financial condition of the State.

Connecticut papers say their House of Representatives will consist of 130 Republicans, and 108 Democrats. One of the members is classed as a "Temperance Democrat." The Senate will stand thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats.

Judge H. H. Leavitt, who has just resigned his office as Judge of the United States District Court for Southern Ohio, was commissioned by President Jackson on the 30th of June, 1834. He will be seventy-five years old on the 18th of June next.

Mrs. Hannah Coolidge, late of Waltham, Mass., left $4,000 for a parsonage for the Congregational minister in that town, $1,000 for the poor, $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American and Foreign Christian Union, and $3,000 to the Home Missionary Society.

In the First Congressional District of Connecticut the Republicans have 274 majority; in the Second, 49 majority; in the Third, 1,463. The Democrats have 1,181 majority in the Fourth District. Thus, on the vote for Congressmen, the Republicans have a clear majority of 605 in the State.

A writer in the Charleston *News* advises a direct appeal to Congress, asking the National Government to take charge of the administration of State affairs in South Carolina. He says that the people have no hostility whatever to the United States Government, and that they have not resorted to Kukluxism from love of it, or from choice.

When the rebellion began, says the Boston *Traveller*, it was urged that it was unconstitutional to suppress it, as it was the States that had rebelled, and there was no authority in the power of Government to restrain the States; in the new insurrection, it is lawless gangs of people who defy the law, and now we are told, on pretty much the same authority, that the General Government has no authority to interfere with individuals.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* asserts that the late "movement" of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade of Charleston, was solely for the purpose of "bearing" South Carolina bonds to save persons who had "sold short." It says: "The whole movement is becoming as transparent as daylight. It is speculation by the originators, and repudiation by the rank and file of its supporters."

Alluding to the suggestion that Hon. Ben. F. Wade be made the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "With such a leader we might expect a vigorous canvass, a full vote and a sweeping victory." The Cincinnati *Chronicle* says that Gen. Garfield offered to withdraw last Fall in favor of Mr. Wade if he would accept the nomination for Congress, but he refused, and it thinks that he will not this year be nominated for Governor if it is necessary first to obtain his consent.

Memphis was excited on Friday afternoon last by the arrest of one of the men supposed to be Forrester, the murderer of Mr. Nathan. He was captured at the depot, while about to take the train for Louisville, and was conveyed to the jail and detained there until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was brought before Justice P. M. Winters for identification. When arrested he gave his name as J. W. Cummings, alias Dave Cummings. He was confronted with a number of detectives and other persons who knew both Forrester and Cummings, and they instantly said that he was the person he claimed to be, and was not Forrester, as suspected. Describing these circumstances, the *Avalanche* says that the identical Forrester was in that city a few weeks ago, and was stopped by one of the detectives, to whom he said that he was passing through the city, and was not intending to do any "work." Not knowing that he was wanted for anything particularly, the officer allowed him to go on his way.

The Baltimore *American* expresses the belief that, upon a free and fair election, in which every citizen legally qualified is allowed to deposit his vote without coercion or hindrance, the Republican Party would carry the State of Maryland. In the last election, it says, not less than 5,000 white Republican voters were bullied and cajoled into voting the Democratic ticket against their own convictions and their own better judgment, and an equal number of colored voters were kept from the polls through intimidation and fear of being discharged from employment. At the municipal elections this Spring there has been no excitement, and consequently no intimidation of voters. Some weeks since, at the elections for municipal officers in Frederick, Boonsboro and Williamsport, the Republican candidates were elected by decisive majorities. On Monday last elections were held at Annapolis, Frostburg and Towsontown, which resulted favorably to the Republicans. The triumph at Annapolis will secure the Republicans of Anne Arundel representation in the next Legislature and if harmony and good counsel prevail, they will elect their county ticket.

The New Post-Office—What Has Been Done and How the Work Goes On.

The trowel-clink and the squeaking of the derrick are once more heard in the new Post-office inclosure, and the crowds gaze through the re-opened gates upon the work with a renewed expectation that it may some day be completed. Since the 4th of March, when the long-sought-for appropriation was granted, amounting to $1,895,000, things inside the high fence have been looking up rapidly. The force of men has been increased to 200, and the place is alive with the activities of muscle and steam. The granite is rapidly coming in from the quarries, all cut and numbered, ready for fitting into its place, and a large force of bricklayers is at work. The Ætna Iron-works have nearly fulfilled their contract for the iron of the basement and sub-basement, and Messrs. William L. Miller, de Free & Co., of Brooklyn, will commence within a month to put in the wrought and cast iron-work of the first story, which they have contracted to furnish for $165,447 04.

It may be inferred from this that the massive frame work of the basement and sub-basement is completed, and the main part of the work finished up to the surface level. The network of iron floor-beams is all in place, and loose planks are laid, on which stand engineers to work the derricks, and over which hod-men and men with wheelbarrows rush perilously in all directions.

Descending to the basement floor, the immensity of the structure is still more evident. Half a dozen completed buildings are erected in different parts of the area, with forges, &c., in full swing within, and the number of caverns of brick and granite into which the spectator finds himself constantly straying is positively bewildering. Underneath him in many places is the sub-basement, running to a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface. It is now asserted by those interested and informed, that the Post-office, barring the "desput onsartainties" attending the indispensable appropriations of Congress, will be finished in five years.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Letter of Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a quiet Republican, residing in the Eleventh Assembly District, and a member of the Republican Association. I have always voted for the officers, and paid my little contribution to the expenses. Your disclosure as to the condition of the roll are certainly surprising, but I have been disposed to consider that such a state of things might have come about honestly. But in your article on Monday you make a statement which I did not believe. I have since looked daily to see an indignant denial from the parties whom you designate. If I knew them personally, I should call their attention to the matter, for if your statement is true, I want to confess myself badly humbugged, and to get out of bad company. You say, in substance, that it is reported that the counsel to the Tax Commissioners receives a salary of $10,000 a year, of which he keeps only $2,500, and pays over $2,500 apiece to the acting President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a prominent member of our Republican Association. Now, John V. Gridley is the acting President, and James L. Hastie is the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Do you mean them, and is it true? I ask you and them. Who you mean by the prominent member who receives the other twenty-five hundred dollars, and who the prominent Republican is who you say made such an arrangement, I don't know; but my next-door neighbor, who is more in active politics than I, tells me that you mean Daniel D. Connover and Benjamin F. Manierre. I haven't the pleasure of knowing Mr. Connover, but Mr. Manierre and I were fellow-members of the Christian Association before it came to be as prosperous as it is now, and I am sure the report does him injustice. I have called to see him to ask him to contradict it, but he was busy. So I ask you to procure a contradiction of these slanderous stories. If they are true I am no judge of men.

REPUBLICAN.

To Mr. Manierre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the enclosed from the report of the last meeting of the Board of Health:

"Gen. Palmer, late United States Appraiser, sent a communication complaining of the condition of Trinity-place, garbage and refuse being scattered about, and no effort being made to remove the same. Commissioner Manierre moved that a copy be sent to Senator Conkling, who seemed to possess the power of removal and appointment."

Isn't it bad enough for respectable gentlemen to lose their offices without being subject to insult? Does Mr. Manierre mean to intimate that the office-holders, whose removal Mr. Conkling is supposed to have procured, were "garbage and refuse?" If not, what is the pertinency of his remark? Yours,

A READER.

The Street-Car Conductor Nuisance, No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times editorial of today, (Saturday, March 25,) headed "Platforms of Steam and Street Cars," has prompted me to add a second number under the heading of the first one, as in my occasional visits to the City since No. 1 appeared, I think I have seen some improvement on the points complained of in it.

For example, I have witnessed what I cannot recall having seen before, car conductors on the University-place and Nine-avenue cars, instead of elbowing their way through the car, run from the rear to the front platform to collect the fares there, when the streets were a mire of mud. On a Fourth-avenue car, where the only solicitude about passengers that I had ever before seen shown was to demand that extra penny above the ordinary fare on other lines, a car conductor actually turned and excused himself to me for keeping the front door open while collecting the fares on the front platform. On an Eighth-avenue car I have also seen a small hole, like the ticket-holes for selling tickets at the theatres, with an outside trap to it, through which the conductor takes in his fares from the front platform. Give the devil his due. All small favors thankfully received, Messrs. Managers of street cars.

But now, can't we get rid also of the platform, and of the inside-collection-of-fare nuisances? What say you, Messrs. Car Managers? You hang up rules prohibiting passengers standing on the platforms, and when they are killed by violating them, through the carelessness of your own servants, you plead, in bar of damages, your rules. Gen. Grant has just issued his proclamation against the Kukluxes of South Carolina. Do you think that he will hang this up and do nothing further? Not a bit of it. He will enforce it by the strong arm. When any one refuses to pay his fare in your cars, do you let him ride on to the end of his journey without molestation? Not a bit of it. You eject him. Yet you see individuals killed when you might have prevented it, and then put in your rules as a plea against damages. A human life is of less consequence in your eyes than the loss of a five-cent fare.

For this, not the conductors nor the drivers are responsible, but you gentlemen boards of directors. What right have you to make rules if you don't or can't enforce them? No one who has traveled on a front platform or near it, but must have seen that the driver, frequently, instead of attending to the road and his team, is employed in chatting with some one of his cronies who is on the platform with him. Hence chiefly your street-car accidents. As to the rear platform, as I stated in No. 1, it is the convenient lurking place for your pick-pocket gentry. All ruffianly car exploits take place on one or the other of the other of the two platforms.

The remedy for all this is very simple. Narrow the area of your platforms to just sufficient standing-room for the conductor and for a single passenger to pass him.

Now, as to the inside collection of fares, this can only be gotten rid of by enforcing the rule of paying before entering, and by the gradual introduction of the ticket system. It is just as easy to educate the masses to this as to what they are obliged to do at steam railroads, ferry and other like offices. New-York has several very convenient centres where several companies might unite in a common ticket-office; for example, near the Astor House; at the junction of Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at that of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, besides furnishing the car-conductors with packages of tickets for sale. Tickets are used, it is believed, in almost every city in the Union, except New-York. As profit seems to be the sole point of consideration here, the loss to individuals, like that of coin, or notes, which would take place, in this case, to the advantage of the companies, might be more than an offset for fares on platforms, taken without scruple, although in flagrant violation of their very elastic rules.

OCCASIONAL CITY VISITOR.

Saturday, March 25, 187..

P. S. Will not the ladies who may know them, and whose dresses suffer not a little from the car-conductors' dirty boots as he collects the inside fares, set themselves to manage the managers, upon whom this ... tem of their comfort and, may I add, cleanliness depends.

A Word to the Pulpit and the Religious Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 25th ult. you say, "let the religious Press and Christian pulpit speak out as boldly and effectively as the *Methodist* is doing against the corruption of our City Government, and the uprising of popular indignation that must inevitably come some day will be sensibly hastened." This is true, and as a Presbyterian I believe it quite time that the religious Press should take a decided and determined stand against the terrible corruptions that are undermining our moral character and integrity as a people. In the face of this sweeping demoralization, even the pulpits, which ought to be alive with eloquent denunciation and rebuke, are silent, with occasionally the rare exception of some "sensational preacher," (as he is called,) who seeing the mighty floods that are beating against the foundations of the church, dares utter the warning voice to avert, so far as in him lies, the danger and destruction he sees so clearly approaching. I am sorry to believe the church is fast losing its power over men by so steadily ignoring the great moral and social evils that seem everywhere to abound. How can the vital truth of the Gospel find an entrance into the hearts of a people of whom the demon of intemperance, lust, passion for gain, and political corruption has so largely taken the possession? Good men who love the cause of religion, everywhere are appalled by the vast strides the powers of evil are making, and are calling upon the religious Press and the pulpits to sound the alarm, and combine to exert all their powerful influence to counteract and defeat the advancing enemy that threatens both Church and State. If the pulpit is too sacred to put forth its strength to save the State from being engulfed in its own corruptions, it will soon find that the Church itself must share the same fate, or become so weakened and worldly as to be almost powerless for good. Who can doubt that if the pulpits of the land would unitedly and persistently apply the truths of the Gospel boldly and earnestly to the remedy of the social and political corruptions of the day, their influence would not at once begin to appear in staying the progress of iniquity and crime, and in so elevating the standard of virtue, that bad men would no longer dare publicly to devise and execute their wicked schemes in the municipal, State and National councils? If the pulpits are not the educators of the people in all that pertains to morality and virtue, as well as in matters of theology, then there is no constituted authority to do this important and indispensable work.

The day has gone by when men are content to be fed on theological dogmas, and to sit and listen to the same old worn-out controversies and dull expositions on themes no one doubts or disputes. They want a live religion and a living Gospel; something that has practical use and power to do what they see and feel must be done, and which if not done by the power of the Gospel will not be done at all. Tens of thousands of church members stand this day ready to accuse the pulpit of neglect and indifference, because it makes little or no effort to resist the tides of crime and corruption that from so many sources, now threaten the very existence of our civil institutions. Tens of thousands are kept out of the church because of its apparent want of vital power, either to lift so many of its members sensibly above the low standard of the world, or to oppose itself successfully to the forces of evil arrayed against it. When the pulpit and the whole religious press of the country awakes to a full sense of its duty to God and man, we will see dissolving before our very eyes these vast wicked combinations and conspiracies, that now threaten the safety of the State and the prosperity of the Church itself.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice in the papers of March 31, signed by A. Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states that "persons whose income for the year 1870 did not exceed $2,000 are not required to make any returns, nor need they make any affidavits showing that their gross income did not exceed that amount." The writer, residing in Brooklyn, has been served with a blank income return, having a form of affidavit printed on it which requires him to swear that his income was less than $2,000. There is evidently a mistake somewhere, but what the public want to know is "WHICH IS WHICH."

THE KUKLUX IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gov. Alcorn's Special Message to the State Legislature—He Asks for Further Authority.

Below will be found the material portions of the Message in relation to the Kuklux Klan submitted to the Mississippi Legislature on Saturday last, and briefly alluded to in our telegrams:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: While the State generally enjoys a repose unknown to it since the close of the war, the recent outrages at Meridian and at a few other places on our eastern border point to possibilities which demand special measures of detection and punishment. In anticipation of such a necessity I asked you in my annual Message for authority to deal with the crimes of the Kuklux by an offer of rewards as high as $25,000, and added, what I now again urge upon you earnestly, "that the rewards offered for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by what is called Kuklux, in any county, shall, when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax upon that county." With the right to change the venue on the part of the State placed in my hands, a power which cannot fail in effectiveness will have been set in motion with certain success in not only detecting and punishing, but to a great extent in otherwise preventing the outrages of those midnight assassins.

To render still more effective the agencies of the Government for the repression of organized lawlessness on our eastern border, or anywhere else that it may show itself hereafter, I invite your attention earnestly to my Message of the 11th of February on the difficulties of the Auditor of Public Accounts as to the exercise of my power under the Militia law. The sixth section of that act authorizes me to organize the militia, but the Auditor thinks he has no power to pay the expenses incurred in that organization; and, though that question has been under the consideration of your honorable bodies for now several weeks, I call your attention respectfully to the fact that even the accounts of Gen. Stafford and Col. Ireland for services in carrying out that organization remain still unpaid. I urge upon your consideration the expediency of settling the Auditor's doubts in this matter, and of placing it beyond question that the authority charged in the letter of the law with the right of calling out the militia shall not be excluded from the exercise of that right by a denial of his power to order payment for even a soldier's ration.

Section 35 of the Militia law gives me the power to "organize and equip not to exceed one regiment of cavalry." With a question of my authority to order payment for a single saddle or a cartouche-box, this conveyance of power becomes a dead letter. I again invite the attention of your honorable bodies to this fact; and do so with the earnest request that in addition to actual authority to organize the militia generally, you give me actual authority to organize and call into the field a cavalry regiment of picked men for operation wherever masked assassins shall be seen—the cost of the subsistence of those troops to be levied as a special tax upon the county to which they shall have been called by the appearance of masked assassins. With this power made good in my hands, outside any scruples of the Auditor of Public Accounts, such tax-payers as shall dare to tolerate by their sympathies the performances of the Kuklux, will very soon find out that that toleration will have cost them heavily in penal taxes.

At the same time that we leave nothing undone to repress organized violence wherever it shows its head, it is no less our solemn duty to see that we leave nothing undone to remove all possible ground for its provocation. The race from which the American white is sprung has ever been restive under taxation and has shown itself but too ready to make an obnoxious exercise of the taxing power a ground for individual vengeance or organized resistance. And a wise legislation, while determined in strengthening the power of repression, should never disregard those forces of society which, especially in closing up the work of revolution, are ever ready to meet hardships by violence. In my profound anxiety for the peace and order of the State, I called your attention, in my special Message of the 8th of last month, to very grave points for the revision of our general and local taxes, and did so in view of the illustrations which I feel it my duty to urge upon your attention again, as possible irritations of the popular temper. * * * As an act not only of justice, but of conciliation also, I recommend earnestly that no time shall be lost by the Legislature in arresting the assessments that go forward now in some counties on a basis that, while violating the intention of the Legislature, adds unnecessarily to the causes tending to increase popular dissatisfaction with the working of the Revenue law. There is much in the whole subject of the Revenue law which involves unnecessary burdens upon the tax-payers. I have already called your attention to the expediency of fixing a maximum to the commissions of Assessors and Collectors. I may add to that the propriety of deducting from the Assessor the amount of all such commissions as he may have received on excessive assessments, whether the revision of those excesses shall be made by the Board of Supervisors or by the Legislature. Severe economy in our administration of the affairs of the State is, I repeat, one of the first conditions of effectiveness in all our measures for a vigorous repression of crime. * * *

No demand in the interest of political repose and social order is made upon the wisdom of the Legislature more potently than that for a restriction upon the local power of taxation. Everywhere does a cheerful acceptance of the State tax, where the assessment has been fairly made, present itself, but in few if any of the counties do the taxes of the School Directors and of the Board of Supervisors meet a reception short of serious clamor. My reflections on this fact lead me, I feel it my duty to tell you plainly, to entertain apprehensions that we will not have done our duty for the preservation of good order if the Legislature do not give the people immediate and effective protection from all possible ground of discontent with their local taxes. With that view I, in the words of my Message of the 8th of February, "recommend earnestly that the issue of credits by the Board of Supervisors shall be placed immediately under rigid restrictions, and that their powers of taxation be limited to 250 per cent. on the State tax."

The School Directors present an administration which threatens by the wantonness of its extravagance to impress the more restive of our population with a sense that they are being oppressed by taxation. * * * The conciliations with which we are bound in the interests of peace and order to go forward in conducting the public business apply with special force in the case of public schools. A sore need of the masses as these are, they are hailed with a popular favor which it is our bounden duty to do nothing whatsoever to check. The school system comes home to the fondest anxieties of the people, and should be so conducted as to draw out those anxieties with the greatest possible directness in support of the public schools.

Supplementary to the conciliations which I urge in the matter of taxation in this communication, I urge with equal earnestness the expediency of conciliating the affections, the conscience and the independence of the parents of the State, by giving them the option, where they exercise their right of separate schools, to select the teachers. The wisdom of this liberalizing of our present system of centralization will be felt in an improvement of the popular temper. Rev. Dr. Elder, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, has urged this and other points of improvement in our school system on my attention; and as an act of justice to that very important subject, I submit with this Message his letter. The ability and Christian benevolence which characterize his communication will command your attention for it, even though you did not know that the piety, earnestness, and cultivation of its author command for him the confidence and respect of men of all classes and creeds among our people.

I make all the foregoing recommendations in view of the work before me as conservator of the peace of the State. While regarding with calm indifference the violence and vituperation of a Press which represents in its vapid utterances no portion of this people, I owe it to you, to myself, and to the interests of all good citizens, to entreat you to carry out, as far as possible, all the reforms I have pointed out here in the interests of a reduction of taxation and the freedom of education, so that, conscious of having given no cause for just irritation to the man of violence, we may be all the more determined in action when that man of violence shall have put upon us the duty to strike him down.

J. L. ALCORN, Governor.

Executive Office, April 1, 1871.

THE ERIE APPEAL CASES.

Points Made by Mr. Ramsey Before the Court of Appeals—Full Details of the Motions, Points and Decisions in all Three Cases.

On Tuesday the attention of the Court of Appeals at Albany was occupied in listening to arguments on appeals from orders made by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District in the suits of the Erie Railway Company against Joseph H. Ramsey, Ramsey against the Erie Railway Company, and James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The first appeal heard was from the General Term order affirming Judge Barnard's orders adjudging Mr. Ramsey guilty of contempt of Court, and fining him $5,000 for taking proceedings in the suit of the Erie Railway Company against him after he had been enjoined from so doing, but reducing the fine to $260 and costs.

The points made by Mr. Ramsey on appeal are that the orders are appealable; that they are appealable to the Court of Appeals; that the injunction order was void; that the plaintiff could not proceed and take affirmative steps in the other action, and at the same time prevent Mr Ramsey from taking any steps therein; if the injunction was valid, the imposition of $250 counsel fees, as part of the fine, was wholly illegal.

For the respondent it was argued:

First—The order was not appealable to the General Term. It was merely an initial order, one stage of a proceeding to punish the defendant as for a contempt. After the reference had been had, and a fine or other punishment ordered, the defendant would have had ample opportunity to appeal.

Second—The order was justified by the proofs. They showed a willful disobedience of an order of the Court. Indeed, the defendant in his own affidavit avowed his disobedience, and attempted to justify it, by the advice of counsel, that the order was void, for want of jurisdiction. His language was, that he, "under such advice, and believing that he had the strict and legal right to do it, has gone on with the orderly conduct of his action,' &c., that is to say, he did precisely that which he was ordered by the Court not to do.

Third—The affidavit of Mr. Peckham showed still less of defense than that of his client. He says, on the 15th of February, 1870, that since the injunction was served, the Company has "itself proceeded in such action of Ramsey against the Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould and others, by giving notice of several motions to dismiss plaintiff's complaint, to render it more definite and certain, and for other relief." The violation of the injunction by Ramsey occurred on and before the 17th of December, 1869.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision. For the appellant, Lyman Tremain and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.; for the respondents, David Dudley Field.

The second appeal heard was from an order made by the General Term of this district in the suit of Ramsey against Erie, affirming an order made by Judge Barnard staying the plaintiff's proceedings.

The facts of the case are briefly these: At a Special Term held by Justice Barnard, the cause was moved for trial by the defendants, and the motion of the plaintiff for postponement was denied. The plaintiff was wholly unprepared for trial, having been under injunction against taking any proceedings in the cause until five days prior to the day when said motion was made, at which time the attorney who had procured the injunction filed a stipulation modifying the injunction so as to allow Mr. Ramsey to prepare for trial, and the Judge thereupon dismissed the case, and entered the following orders:

Ordered, Complaint dismissed, with costs. Upon order being entered, the cause to stand over to Nov. 14, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to fix the amount of extra allowance to the defendants, and to give plaintiff leave at that time to open the default and try the cause. The counsel for Mr. Ramsey thereupon made a motion before the Special Term, held by Justice Brady, to open the default and set aside the order dismissing the complaint, who made the following order: On reading and filing the affidavits of Charles Tracey, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., Joseph H. Ramsey, a copy of the order, modifying the injunction in this action, so that the same shall not interfere with the trial of this action, nor with any preparation for such trial by any party therein entered in this action on the 20th day of October, 1870, and the stipulation of Field and Shearman, Esqs., to the same effect, dated and filed the same day a printed copy of the papers on appeal from order of Special Term continuing the injunction, notice of motion and copy order of Special Term, staying the defendants' proceedings until the hearing and decision of this motion on the part of the plaintiff, and on reading and filing the affidavits of Howard P. Wild, H. N. Otis, Jay Gould, and three affidavits of Edward Ensign, and the papers thereto attached, a copy of the order dismissing complaint, a copy of an order entered in this action at a Special Term held on the 19th day of January, 1870, at the Court-house in the village of Cooperstown, on the part of the defendants, and after hearing Mr. Lyman Tremain, of counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. David Dudley Field, of counsel for defendants.

It is ordered and adjudged that the order granted at the Special Term of this Court, held on the 25th day of October, 1870, dismissing the plaintiff's complaints herein, and holding the cause over until the 14th of November, 1870, to fix the amount of extra allowance to the defendants, and giving plaintiff leave at that time to move to open default and try the cause, be, and the whole and every part of such order hereby is vacated and set aside, and the complaint herein be, and the same hereby is restored. The defendants thereupon appealed from the last order to the General Term, and after the appeal had been argued and the decision of the Court reserved, but before the counsel for Mr. Ramsey had left the Court-room, the counsel for the defendants moved for an order staying all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff in this action until the decision of the appeal, which was resisted by the counsel for Mr. Ramsey, but the order was granted, Justices Barnard and Cardozo concurring, and Judge Ingraham dissenting, and from this order the plaintiff appeals to the Court of Appeals.

The points made by Mr. Ramsey's counsel on appeal are:

First—The order appealed from, it is submitted, is wholly illegal and should be reversed, because it was made, in the first instance, by the General Term instead of the Special Term, in plain violation of the well-settled rules of law and practice applicable to the jurisdiction and powers of the said terms.

Second—Its decisions are not reviewable in the Court of Appeals.

Third—This order should be reversed, because it is based upon the mere arbitrary will of the Court, without any affidavit or other papers upon which the order was granted.

Fourth—This order cannot be sustained upon the theory that the papers upon the appeal which had just been argued and the decision thereon reserved disclosed a good reason for making the order.

Fifth—If the Court shall consider the appeal papers as properly before the General Term for the purposes of the motion to stay, and that such motion was founded upon such papers, then the following additional grounds and reasons for reversing such order to stay are insisted upon by the counsel for the appellant.

The Court was illegally constituted because Judge Barnard was sitting in review of a decision made by him, and was disqualified.

Sixth—This order is appealable. The right to prosecute an action to judgment, and the corresponding rights to perpetuate evidence *de bene esse*, to examine the parties out of Court, to obtain discovery, to have issues framed and an order for jury trial, to strike out a defense as frivolous or sham, to serve an amended complaint within the time allowed by law, to have the answer made more definite, to demur to an answer in a proper case, and to take any of the other of the numerous modes open to a suitor to bring his cause to a speedy and successful termination—these are all "substantial rights, not resting in discretion," which are stricken down for an indefinite and uncertain period by this order, and may continue for years. Therefore the order is appealable. The defendant is not stayed by the order. The right to stand in a Court of justice on equal terms with your adversary, with your hands unbound, is a "substantial right, not resting in discretion," that is overthrown by this order.

Seventh—The order should be reversed, with costs.

The following were the points made in behalf of the respondents:

First—This order is not appealable to this Court. It does not affect a substantial right; it is not upon a question of practice, and it rests in discretion. If there be any question resting in discretion it should seem to be the one, whether proceedings ought to be stayed pending an appeal. Even if the order of the Special Term were not appealable to the General Term, this Court cannot interfere.

Second—The order was right upon its merits. The question involved in the appeal was whether the dismissal of the complaint should stand or not. If it were to stand, further proceedings would be not only unnecessary but burdensome. If it were to be opened, further proceedings would then be taken according to circumstances.

Third—The power to stay proceedings pending an appeal is inherent in the Court, unless restricted by statute. So far from this power being restricted in the present case, it is recognized. Section 348 of the Code mentions a stay upon appeal from a judgment to be granted "by the Court or Judge thereof," and while section 349 does not mention a stay, it cannot be supposed that the power exists to stay when an appeal is taken from a judgment, but not when an appeal is taken from an order. It was at one time supposed that an appeal from an order under section 349 operated as a stay of proceedings. But it is now generally understood that an order to stay is required. Either the Special or General Term may grant the stay. Each has the power of the Court, and may each exercise it in any case, unless restricted by express statute.

Fourth—The merits of the appeal pending in the General Term do not arise upon the present appeal to this Court. The questions may come here by and by, and it would be premature now to discuss them.

Fifth—The present appeal should therefore be dismissed or the order appealed from should be affirmed.

The decision was reserved.

Lyman Tremain and Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., for the appellants; David Dudley Field for the respondents.

FISK VS. THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The third appeal was in the case of James Fisk, Jr., appellant, *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, respondents. The facts in the case are that on the 15th of December, 1870, Judge Brady granted a motion to change the place of trial in this action from the County of New-York to the County of Albany unless the plaintiff's counsel should elect that it should be changed to Rensselaer County, and after the decision was announced by the Court, the plaintiff's counsel elected that it should be changed to Rensselaer. On the same day the plaintiff's counsel entered, *ex parte*, an order to change the place of trial to Rensselaer. On the return of an order to show cause why this order should not be resettled, the Judge directed a corrected order, which was drawn and entered, reciting the fact of the election. Both orders bear date as of Dec. 15. On the hearing of a subsequent motion on the part of the plaintiff to strike out the recital, Judge Brady denied such motion, and adjudged that such election had been made on the hearing before him. The plaintiff then appealed from these orders to General Term. Counsel for the defendants had the order changing the place of trial entered in the County of Rensselaer. The General Term, on motion of the defendants, dismissed the appeal, and the plaintiff having appealed to this Court from the order of dismissal, this motion is now made by the defendants to dismiss the said appeal.

The following are the points offered by the counsel for the appellants:

First—The fact is conclusively established, and must be so regarded by the Court on this motion, that, after the Court had announced its decision that the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany, unless the plaintiff's counsel should elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer, as he did elect, and it was ordered that the place of trial should be changed to the County of Rensselaer.

Second—The plaintiff having voluntarily acted under the order, and thereby obtained an advantage, instead of taking his ground of appeal therefrom and from the whole of said order, and having elected to have the place of trial changed to Rensselear instead of Albany, and the order and place of trial having, in consequence of such election, been changed so that the trial must take place in Rensselaer instead of Albany, the order became practically an order by consent. The appeal by the plaintiff therefrom is in bad faith, and every appeal to reverse said order should be dismissed, nor should the plaintiff be heard in any appellate Court on such appeal.

Third—This appeal should not be entertained by the Court, on the allegation of the appellant, that the General Term in the third department had no jurisdiction, and that the appeal could only be heard or dismissed by the General Term, in the first department, for the following reasons, viz.: 1. Whether the error is one of jurisdiction, or one which is apparent on the record as an illegality, the principle is this: If the party has consented to the order, which he seeks to recover, or obtained an advantage by acting under it, he shall not be heard, nor shall he use the process of the Court to reverse that order. As to him, the matter is not appealable; but, 2. The General Term in the third department had full and complete jurisdiction of the appeal.

Fourth—The questions whether Herrick should have resisted; whether the affidavit of merits was sufficient; whether the decision of Judge Brady was right, and whether it was reviewable at General Term, are not open to inquiry. The Court may assume that there was error, but this plaintiff is estopped from alleging it.

Fifth—The appeal should be dismissed, with costs of appeal and of this motion.

The following were the points made by the respondents:

First—The recital, as it now stands, is incorrect in two particulars:

1. It does not state correctly the decision as announced. As announced, and entered in the rough minutes, it was thus: "The change will be to the County of Albany unless the plaintiff prefers that it should be changed to Rensselaer County," &c. Mr. Tracy's recital makes it thus: "That the place of trial be changed from the County of New-York to the County of Albany unless the plaintiff's counsel shall elect that it be changed to the County of Rensselaer."

2. It does not state correctly the action of the plaintiff's counsel. What they did, was not only to "signify their preference of the County of Rensselaer to the County of Albany." What Mr. Tracy's recital makes them do, is to declare that they "elected that the change shall be to the County of Rensselaer."

Second—This misrecital should be corrected, whether material or immaterial.

Third—The misrecital in the present case was material, because it exposed the plaintiff to an objection upon the argument of the appeal to which he should not have been exposed, which was that his election had taken away his right of appeal.

Fourth—A motion, upon affidavits was the true, and indeed the only way of correcting the misrecital in the order.

Fifth—No point is, or has ever been, made against reciting in the order or reason for going to Rensselaer in preference to Albany, if the defendants wish it. That it was not inserted in the first order is owing to the fact that it did not occur to the plaintiff's counsel as material, and the defendants' counsel did not suggest it.

Sixth—The argument that the order to show cause against this motion had been vacated at Albany has no force.

Seventh—The recital should be corrected, in the respect mentioned in the notice, as having been incorrectly made, under an evident mistake.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Court affirmed the order appealed from, with costs.

For the appellant, Lyman Tremain, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., and Samuel Hand; for the respondents, David Dudley Field.

The Erie Railway Litigation.

The reference directed by Judge Blatchford to be instituted before Kenneth G. White, master, at the instance of Heath & Raphael, in regard to the disposition and whereabouts of 60,054 shares of the Erie Railroad stock, the property of the complainants, which is alleged to have been forcibly held possession of by Fisk, Gould and the directors of the Erie Railway, was continued yesterday afternoon. By direction of the master, given at the last hearing, the books containing memoranda of the transfer of stock by James H. Coleman, the receiver, to the Company, were presented, and the entire session was devoted to their examination. They numbered 584, and it required sixteen carts to remove them to the United States Court.

Mortimer Smith, Assistant Secretary of the Company, was examined by Mr. Southmayd, and testified that he had occupied his present position for about eighteen months; the Secretary, Mr. Otis, had charge of the transfer-books, but practically he did it; he signed the certificates of ordinary stock, and Mr. Otis signed the certificates of preferred stock.

Q.—Do you recollect the transaction of the transfer made by James H. Coleman as receiver of sixty thousand shares of stock? A.—I recollect the checking of those certificates.

Q.—Do you recollect the transfer being made? A.—I don't; the canceling of the original certificates, which were surrendered upon the transfers in September, were posted by the transfer agent; they were canceled, and then returned back to the place from which they came.

The books containing memoranda of the transfer were then produced and examined by the Court. They were merely a statement of the stock and the number of shares held by individuals in London. Some of them had initial characters written on them, and others were cut through in a peculiar way. The witness admitted that there was something unusual in these circumstances, but denied having any cognizance of them. The case was adjourned to Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States sloop *Saratoga*, third rate, 14 guns, which has been lying in ordinary at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is being fitted for sea, and when complete will be manned and sent to Annapolis, where she will receive about fifty midshipmen, of the second and third classes, and sail on the regular Summer cruise.

The *Constellation*, third rate, 22 guns, will also take on board a quota of midshipmen, and sail in company with the *Saratoga*. The ships will sail on the 15th of May.

The yacht *America*, fourth rate, will be manned by midshipmen of the senior class, and will cruise in the Chesapeake.

The fleet at the Naval Academy consists of the *Constitution*, third rate; *Dale*, fourth rate; *Marion*, fourth rate; steamer *Amphitrite*, third rate; *Phlox*, fourth rate.

The inspection of the United States ship *Tennessee* was completed yesterday afternoon, and the report will be forwarded to Washington as soon as finished.

Commander Charles H. Cushman, attached to the Bureau of Equipment at Washington, paid an official visit to the Navy-yard yesterday.

The portion of the cob-dock used as a gun-park by the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, threatens to cave in unless some repairs are at once put upon it. There is no money appropriated for this purpose, and therefore nothing can be done. The Ordnance Bureau is limited to $3,000 a month with which to carry on its work.

A Curious Naval Court of Inquiry—A Boatswain's Wife Charges Him With Robbing the Government.

A Court of Inquiry is in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which is composed of the following members: Capt. M. B. Woolsey, President; Commanders D. B. Harmony, Henry Erben, Jr., and Assistant Pay-master J. E. Cann, Judge-Advocate. The Court has been convened to hear evidence in the charges made against her husband by Mrs. Louisa Dixon, wife of Robert Dixon, boatswain in the United States Navy, whom, she alleges, has been pilfering from the Government at various times since 1855. Boatswain Dixon has by industry and care accumulated about $30,000, which his wife has invested in her name, and when he came home from Europe on his last cruise, she refused him admittance to his own house, and refuses to give up his money, and he has brought suit against her in the civil Courts. According to her statements he has stolen thousands of dollars worth of Government property. They have been married twenty-three years, and while she complains of no ill-treatment, she says she has been actuated to make these charges solely by a sense of duty. Dixon has always borne an excellent character. A number of witnesses have been examined, and the Court adjourned yesterday afternoon, after examining Mrs. Dixon, to meet again at 11 o'clock today.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Peace in Europe—The Income Tax—San Domingo—Opening of the Canals.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the Committee on Foreign Commerce, &c., reported back the resolution congratulating Germany and France upon the establishment of peace, and asked to be relieved from any further consideration of the matter. This having been agreed to, Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which he thought would more fully meet the exigencies of the case than those previously proposed:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York cordially rejoice in the restoration of peace between Germany and France; nations allied to the United States by many ties of interest and friendship. That while the Chamber deems it a matter of special congratulation that the recent war has practically operated to bind the people of Germany under one common political authority, securing permanently their national unity, the hope may also be confidently cherished that the people of France may firmly establish a Government which shall secure the restoration of the peaceful industry interrupted by the recent conflicts, and their continued advancement in the common civilization, and renewed commercial activity of the world.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the United States be respectfully requested (if compatible with the public interests,) to transmit the preceding resolutions to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of Germany and France.

Mr. George Opdyke said that he thought the matter had better be dropped. The Committee to which it had been referred had come to that conclusion. He was of the opinion, too, that peace had not been declared; the terms had merely been agreed upon, and at present any action on the matter could not be otherwise than premature. He also objected to the resolutions on the ground that they were of a political character, and on that account not consistent with the principles of this organization. Messrs. A. A. Low, W. M. Vermilye and S. B. Ruggles spoke in favor of the measure, and after some discussion the resolutions were passed by a vote of more than two-thirds. A report was made by Capt. Ambrose Snow in reference to the erection of an observatory and flag-staff on the top of the Equitable Insurance Company's building, so that the storm signals might be seen from all points in and around the City. Mr. Alexander Delmar offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:

Resolved, As the sense of this Chamber on an important subject, affecting the interests not only of the merchants of this and other cities of the United States, but of the people at large, who in the end bear the brunt of all taxation in the form of rents and the cost of living, that the Income Tax should be repealed.

Resolved, That an authentic copy of this resolution be submitted to the President and Congress of the United States.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wetmore, three gentlemen were appointed to urge upon Congress the necessity of some immediate action in reference to the life-boat service on the coast of New-Jersey and Long Island.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles then offered the following resolution, requesting that it be laid on the table for action at the next regular meeting:

Resolved, That, in view of the great and constantly increasing importance of the West India Islands to the commerce of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York feel bound, under the invitation to the people of the United States expressed in the recent message of the President to Congress, carefully and impartially to examine and express their opinions upon the question of the annexation of San Domingo to the territory of the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose of such examination the subject above mentioned be referred at the next regular meeting, after the close of the annual election, either to a select committee, or to one of the standing committees then to be chosen.

A communication from Gov. Hoffman was read, to the effect that the canals would be opened on the 22d of April, and the meeting then adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

The Old Atlantics Again in the Field—They Open the Season With a Victory.

A great many people supposed that the loss of seven of the Atlantic nine of 1870 would have placed them *hors du combat* for the present season; but it would appear that the old Club possesses an inherent degree of rallying power sufficient to recover even from the shock of losing so many of their best players, as they recently have done, and once more a nine is to be seen leading the old Club on to victory, with but a remnant of the old corps left to occupy a position in the van. Yesterday the Atlantics opened play for the season with a game with one of the crack junior nines of South Brooklyn, composed, however, of men, not boys, and strong players at that; and, after a well-played and interesting contest, the Atlantic party came off the victors, by a score of 18 to 12. Their opponents were the Burnside Club nine, who have been rated a strong junior club for six years past, and to meet these experienced ball-tossers the Atlantics were obliged to put a nine in the field, in which there was but one of their last year's nine, and not more than four of the new nine which they intend placing in the field this Summer. As they could not do better, the utter incompetency of their managers and officials leaving the players in a disorganized condition, they went in fully expecting to be whipped, but what they lacked in strength seemed to be fully compensated for by the prestige of the old name, and the ultimate result was a creditable victory, the score of which we append:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	BURNSIDE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Bennett, c.	2	1	5	0	Barrett, c. f.	3	1	2	0
McDermott, p.	2	2	1	4	Conlan, c.	3	2	4	1
Carney, 1st b.	0	1	13	0	Low, p.	2	1	0	3
Kenny, 2d b.	2	1	2	4	Perry, 1st b.	0	0	9	0
J. Hall, 3d b.	4	1	1	2	McLaughlin, 2db	0	1	3	1
Boyd, s. s.	2	1	1	0	Higby, l. f.	1	1	4	0
George, c. f.	2	2	3	1	R. Higby, 3d b.	1	1	1	0
Remsen, l. f.	3	4	1	0	Barlow, s. s.	2	1	1	5
Powers, r. f.	1	4	0	0	Starte, r. f.	0	1	3	0
Total	18	15	27	11	Total	12	9	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	3	1	2	4	4	0	3—18
Burnside	2	1	3	1	1	4	0	0	0—12

Umpire—Mr. Cox, of the Alpha Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.

The Colfax & Overton Robbery—Two Arrests.

Justice Hogan yesterday held William Homer and John W. Jones for trial, charged with a systematic series of larcenies by which the firm of Colfax & Overton, Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, were robbed of stock amounting in all to about $9,000. Albert E. Colfax made an affidavit that on Oct. 20, 1870, Homer and Jones stole ready-made clothing to the value of $50, and that the prisoners had admitted the charge. They delivered the same to Patrick Sullivan. Jones and Homer confessed that they had made arrangements with Sullivan to steal the clothing, and at different times Jones had taken $3,000 and the two together had taken $6,000 more. The proceeds were to be divided, two-fifths for Homer, two-fifths for Sullivan, and one-fifth for Jones. Homer confessed receiving a letter, under the name of "J. William Jackson, Station A," from Sullivan, in which it was stated that Sullivan was about to open a store in Chicago under the name of William Johnson & Co. Jones in December went to Chicago, and found the firm of Wm. Johnson & Co. had closed up on Dec. 1, and that the stock had been pledged with a pawnbroker named Lipman. Jones asserted that when he took goods to Sullivan, he saw James Malony in his company, and when in Chicago learned that Malony was Sullivan's partner under the name of Maguire. This Malony denied yesterday in Court, but Justice Hogan held him to await further evidence. The other two were fully committed for trial, they admitting their share in the transaction.

Attempted Murder on Governor's Island—An Enlisted Man Stabbed.

A short time since Francis Lohman, a German, aged nineteen, and Daniel Allen, a native of this State, and of the same age, enlisted in the United States Army at the rendezvous in Centre-street. From there they were taken over to the military depot at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, and commenced practicing music. Yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, the two men quarreled, and finally Lohman rushed at Allen and ran his knife the whole length of the blade into his left lung. Lohman, when arrested by the commander of the post in the quarters of Company B, where the affray occurred, appeared perfectly calm and collected, and apparently considered himself justified in what he had done. Allen was removed to the hospital in an enfeebled condition, and his wound will probably terminate fatally.

The Sixth-Avenue Nicolson Pavement—Decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, Vacating the Assessment.

The General Term of the Supreme Court decided, yesterday, an important question which came up in the matter of the appeal of William Remsen from the assessment imposed on his lots on the Sixth-avenue. Nicolson pavement was laid on the avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, and each lot was assessed about $300. At the Special Term, Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., presented the petition of the contestant to set aside the assessment for the following reasons: That the work was not let to the lowest bidder, after advertising; that crosswalks had not been laid as required; that the charge for collection was more than the law allowed; that there was an error in the principle of apportioning the assessment; that the space between the rails of the Sixth-avenue Railroad was not paved, and that the Railroad Company was bound to keep their road-bed and a space outside thereof in repair.

Judge Brady decided that the assessment should be modified and the cost of the crosswalks and the excess of the cost of collection should be deducted from the amount. The petitioners then appealed to the General Term.

It appearing that this case arose prior to the act of April 26, 1870, the Judges at General Term decided that that law did not affect it in any way, and that the order at the Special Term should have been to vacate the assessment.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., appeared for the appellant; David J. Dean, for the respondent.

EN ROUTE TO STATE PRISON.

Nine Sentences by Recorder Hackett—Various Phases of Crime.

Nine sentences were imposed by Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

Henry P. Williams, guilty of breaking into Adolph Brunneman's brass foundry, at No. 101 Wooster-street, in which he was employed as a molder, and of stealing therefrom nine pigs of copper and four pounds of German silver, valued at $47, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

James Kelly, alias James Clay, for stealing a piece of table-linen from Hearn & McGuire's store, at No. 715 Eighth-avenue, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

Wm. Williams, who stole $40 worth of shoes from John O. Whitehouse, of No. 33 Warren-street, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward J. Kelly, for stealing tea worth $85, the property of Geo. G. Spencer and others, of No. 70 Warren-street, and for stabbing Policeman Bernard Tierney, who intercepted the accused in making his escape, received six years' and six months' imprisonment. Michael Sullivan, his accomplice, who was caught loading the tea on a cart, was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

James Williams got five years for having stolen $121 worth of property from the office of Dr. Benjamin F. Dawson, at No. 8 East Fifteenth-street, to which he obtained access during the owner's absence, telling the servant that he was a patient and that his name was Smith.

Lewis Jackson, a cook, who stole several articles of wearing apparel from the sons of his employer, Mr. Townsend, of No. 22 West Fifty-first-street, besides taking $27 45 from the trunk of Ellen Fay, a servant in the house, which amount she had received as wages, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Andrew Reilley, who stole $300 worth of goods from the depot of the Hudson Railroad, which he sold to John Kelling, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Andrew J. Wrightman, formerly a secret service detective, who became acquainted with David C. Hill, of Harneyville, Fla., during the latter's sojourn at the Revere House, was convicted of having robbed him of $425 which was contained in a traveling-bag. The accused was sent to State Prison for three years and six months.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

American Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, yesterday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Versions, it was resolved to print 1,000 copies of the New Testament in the language of the Indians of the North-west.

The Committee on Nominations unanimously recommended the election of Rev. E. W. Gilman as Corresponding Secretary, in place of Rev. Dr. Smith, resigned, and the Board resolved to meet on Thursday next, for the purpose of election. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, now in Europe, was appointed a delegate of this Society to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London in May next. The financial year having closed on the 31st of March, the receipts were reported for the year past at $730,000, being $17,000 less than the previous year. The issues of Bibles and Testaments for the year were 951,600 volumes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals at Albany for April 10 is as follows: Nos. 151, 171, 178, 137, 145, 149, 150, 125.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 6.

By Judge Brady.

Nicholson *vs.* Bass; Melchens *vs.* Reid; Harris *vs.* Jaques; Collins *vs.* Jaques; Birkett *vs.* Sanderson; Bryant *vs.* McKinney; Fassitt *vs.* Gilder; Clare *vs.* Voorhees; Marsh *vs.* Wygant; Bengon *vs.* Adée; Follow *vs.* Follom; Comstock *vs.* Martin et al.; motions granted.

Voight *vs.* Voight; memorandum for counsel.

Taber *vs.* D'Utassy; demurrer overruled.

Westray *vs.* Forster et al.; allowance of $800 granted.

Mooney *vs.* Mooney; memorandum for counsel.

Nicholson *vs.* Stenton; decided. See order directed.

Bolles *vs.* Duff; decided. Clerk directed to tax costs.

Brandy *vs.* Fulton; motion granted conditionally. See opinion.

Friedman *vs.* Persezel; motion granted, with leave to amend.

Rogers *vs.* Moore; motion granted.

Penfield *vs.* James; motion granted. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Judge Jones.

Maylich *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad; case settled and ordered to be filed.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; security fixed and order signed.

John Moschowsky *vs.* James O'Brien; order settled and directed to be entered.

Henry J. Jordan *vs.* Rebecca Beck; motion to continue receivers and injunction granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Spencer.

Charles H. Raymond et al. *vs.* James S. Watson; James Bishop *vs.* Empire Transportation Company; J. R. Vance *vs.* J. H. Baggett; Laura E. Bolton *vs.* James Jacks et al.; Joseph P. Merrill *vs.* Thomas A. Merrill; Robert, Mass *vs.* George Greason; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 6.

By Judge Loew.

Service *vs.* Grotzki; order granted.

Catharine E. Glanch *vs.* Herman T. Glanch; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Romler *vs.* Hugo; order of arrest granted.

The American Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Fisher et al.; motion denied, without costs.

Wolf *vs.* Cohen; motion denied, but plaintiff may have an order placing the cause on the short calendar for third Monday of April.

Anderson *vs.* Dearing; motion denied without costs.

McCullough *vs.* McCullough; cause referred.

Alminall *vs.* Frank; order granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

O'Gorman *vs.* Kamak et al.; motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

In Equity.

In the matter of the application of Archibald Thomas: proceedings dismissed.

Woodward *vs.* Stearns et al.; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 133.—*United States* vs. *John F. Wiley et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Virginia.—This was an action of debt upon the bond given by Wiley as principal, and the other defendants as sureties, for the faithful performance of Wiley's duties as Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia. The plea was the statute of limitations, more than six years having elapsed since the cause of action arose. It was agreed that the cause of action arose in 1860, and that from the 24th of May, 1861, to the 24th of May, 1865, the defendants were actual residents of Virginia, and that during the whole of that period, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, and the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings in the State, the defendants could not be served with process for the commencement of the action. The Court sustained the plea of limitations, and the Government brings the case here, contending that the case is clearly within the decisions of this Court, to the effect that the time during which the Courts in the rebel States were closed to the opposing belligerents, is to be excluded from the computation of time fixed by the statute of limitations within which suits must be brought, and it is said that there is no reason (if the statute of limitations was against the United States at all) why this exclusion should not be made in respect of suits brought by them as well as suits brought by their citizens.

The defendants maintain that the decisions of this Court relied upon by the Government were in respect of State statutes of limitations, and not in regard to acts of Congress; and that there was no statute or act of Congress, or act of the Government during the civil war, which could possibly be construed as a repeal or temporary suspension of the acts of limitation of the United States. The civil war was not a suspension by the Government of the United States of its own acts of limitations, or of its own right to sue.

The Attorney-General and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government; Conway Robinson for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Baltimore, Md., April 6.—In the case of Robert Smith and Henry Sickman, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the tax upon distilled spirits, the jury today rendered a verdict of guilty. Smith's counsel moved for a new trial. The Court deferred sentence until the motion of Smith's counsel was disposed of, when the men will be sentenced together. Sickman pleaded guilty to another indictment in connection with the offense of which he was convicted, and was sentenced to one year in the Baltimore Jail, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Brady.

DIVORCE—MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Louisa E. Furniss vs. *William Furniss.*—In this case a motion was submitted to Judge

BRADY, for an allowance of counsel fee and alimony. It appears that the parties were married some fourteen years since, and in the year [illegible] separated. The wife, who is plaintiff, claims that her husband treated her cruelly and improperly during their entire married life. The defendant, who is a practicing lawyer in Wall-street, claims that there was no serious difference between them before she left; that her leaving was voluntary abandonment, without cause, induced through the intermeddling of other people with whom he did not wish her to associate; that after the abandonment she went to Philadelphia, taking her children with her, and that she never communicated with him afterward, except through lawyers. She now demands $1,500 a year alimony, and $1,000 counsel fee. In opposition to the allowance of alimony, defendant claims that he has no means of his own, but depends for his living on his father, who makes him a small yearly allowance. While admitting defendant's moral obligation to support his children, his counsel suggested a reference on the question of alimony. Plaintiff is thirty-five years of age, and defendant is fifty.

The Judge sent the matter to a referee.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 6.

Before Chief-Justice Daly and a Jury.

DAMAGES BY A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Joanna Powers, Administratrix of Michael Corcoran vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover $6,000 damages against the defendant; $5,000 of which is claimed as the legal value of Michael Corcoran deceased, and the other $1,000 as the actual value of his horses and wagon. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the 23d of October, 1868, the deceased, Michael Corcoran, was driving his team and wagon on Dock-street, in the village of Yonkers, which crosses the railroad track at that point. Corcoran was followed by another man, also driving a team. As they approached the track both drew up along side of it, to allow the up train to pass. As soon as this train had gone by, Corcoran started to cross the track, followed by the other teamster. Just as Corcoran had cleared the up track, and his horses heads had got on a line with the outer rail of the down track, the down train which had been concealed by a bend in the road, approached within about 120 feet of his wagon. Simultaneously with the approach of the train, the flag men of the road shook their flags in front of Corcoran's horses' heads, causing him to momentarily rein them up, and immediately the train struck him, killed his horses, broke his wagon and killed himself, his dead body being carried a short distance on the cow-catcher. It is claimed on behalf of plaintiff that the train gave no whistle as a warning of its approach, and that if it had not been for the confusion created by the flagmen in front of the horses, Corcoran could have cleared the track and escaped.

The case is still on.

C. W. Bangs for plaintiff, Frank Loomis and Mr. Burrill for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Rauppins vs. Spelman et al.—This action, which was for obtaining an order of arrest against plaintiff without sufficient grounds, was concluded by the jury's disagreeing. In addition to the testimony in the case already published in the TIMES, it appeared that the missing affidavits had been found on file by the defendants, and those claimed on the part of plaintiff, as being different from the copies served, were found on comparison to correspond therewith. It further appeared that the order which was claimed as disbarring plaintiff's attorney in Massachusetts, was an order made by a single Judge, arbitrary in its character, and without placing any reasons therefor on file. The testimony of defendants as to the original statements contained in the affidavits, on which the order of arrest was granted, corresponded generally with those affidavits.

It was stated by the jurors, after their disagreement, that they stood ten for defendants, against two for plaintiff.

S. H. Randall for plaintiff; Dubois Smith for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112½	100 Bruns. City Land. 9½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112½	200 do...bet. call. 9½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112½	100 Adams Express... 74½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111¼	18 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 48
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,n.111¼	25 do.............. 48¼
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111¼	60 do.............. 48¼
150,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108¼	100 U. S. Express.... 46¼
52,000 U. S. 6s. cur...115¼	1400 N. Y. C. & H...... 96
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66¼	100 do...bet. call. 96¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 65¾	100 do...........b30. 96¼
10,000 Va. St. 6s. new.. 71¼	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs., bet. call.......... 92¼
10,000 Va. 6s, R., old, s15............ 55¼	200 Reading..bet. call.107¾
3,000 Ga. St. 6s........ 82¼	700 do............107¾
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 92	1700 do............107¾
4,000 N. C. old bds.... 46¼	100 do............107¾
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 61¼	5700 L. S. & Mich. So..101¼
5,000 do.......... 61¼	200 do..........b3.102
25,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 92¼	1000 do..........b3.101¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s. '76...101¼	1000 do....b. c.b3.101¼
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 95¼	500 do.............101¼
1,000 do.......... 95¼	6 Mich. Central.......121¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 84	10 do.............121¼
21,000 do.......... 84¼	100 Panama.......... 71¼
45,000 do.......... 84¼	200 Union Pacific...... 25¼
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. bs. 73	200 do.......... 25¼
1,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.b. 98¼	100 do...bet. call. 25¼
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st... 99	100 Cleve. & Pitts.....114¼
5,000 T., W. & W. 1st.. 93¼	200 Chi. & N. W....... 88¼
5,000 T., W. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 85	500 do.......... 88¼
	100 do bet. call.c. 88¼
9,000 C.&R.I.& Pac.7s.100¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 97
5,000 N. J. C. new bds.101¼	200 do..............c. 96¼
2,000 Ohio & M. C. bs. 90	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 88¼
2,000 Clev. & Pitts.4th. 83¼	300 do.......... 88¼
4,000 Mil.& St.P.8s,1st.105¼	50 do.......... 88¼
1,000 do..........105¼	200 N. J. Central.......108
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d. 93	100 do.........108¼
10,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 83¼	100 do.........107¾
3,000 Long Dock bds.. 85½	100 do.bet. call.c.108
1,000 North Mo. 1st... 84	200 Chi. & R. I., x. d..111¼
50 Park Bank.........160	300 do.........111¼
38 Bk. of Commerce.120	600 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61¼
100 Maryland Coal.....32	300 do...bet. call. 61¼
100 American Coal.....45	50 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 79¼
25 do...bet. call. 42	500 T., W. & W....... 59¼
100 Canton Co........ 84	200 do...bet. call. 59¼
100 do.......... 83¼	25 P., F. W. & C. guar. 98¼
100 Con. Coal of Md... 39	5 do............ 99¼
100 do.......... 38¼	100 Del., L. & W......109¼
10 West. Un. Tel..... 58¼	300 do............109¼
200 do...bet. call 58¼	300 do............109¼
200 Mariposa Pref...... 10	200 Chi. & Alton Pf....120
200 do.......... 9¾	600 Ohio & Miss..... 48
600 Han. & St. Joe..... 88	800 do..bet. call.c. 48¼
5 do.......... 87	120 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 74
300 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 23	150 Morris & Essex.... 92
93 Mar. & C. 1st Pf... 26	10 do.......... 91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C...116¼	100 L. S. & M. S. R.....102¼
28,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.109¾	600 do...bet. call. 102¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20C.,'68,c.111¼	300 do............102¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67.111¼	500 do............102¼
5,500 do..........111¼	1800 do............102¼
500 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..108¼	100 Union Pac. R...... 25¾
10,000 do..........108¼	87 do............ 26
25,000 U. S. 6s, C., s15.115¼	200 do............ 26
50,000 do..........115¼	200 do...bet. call. 25¾
100,000 do..........115¼	300 do............ 26
10,000 do..........115¼	340 Chic. & N. West'n. 88
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old.. 55¼	200 do............ 97¼
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July s60. 61	300 do............ 97¼
	700 do..........b5. 97¼
100,000 do.......... 61¼	100 do...bet. call. 97¼
2,000 Cen. P. G'd bds. 95¼	100 C., C. Cin. & Ind. R. 88¼
600 W. U. Tel. 7s, bds... 97	100 Chic. & Rock Is. R. 111¼
10 Bank St. of N. Y..114	400 Mil. & St. Paul, bs. 61¼
12 Ocean Bank........ 92¼	100 Tol., Wab. & Wes'n. 60
100 Maryland Coal Co. 34	100 do............ 59¾
100 do....bet. call. 35	100 do..........b60. 60
200 Con. C'l. of Md. b call. 39	100 do..........b10. 60
100 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 43¼	600 do............ 59¾
100 Bruns'k City Land. 9¼	9 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G. 99
5 U. S. Express...... 46¼	100 do...bet. call. 99
1600 do....bet. call 96¼	500 Del. Lack. & W'n.109¼
10000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's. bet. call..c. 92¼	450 do............110
	100 St. Louis & I. M't'n. 56¼
50 Erie Railway....... 21¼	100 Chic. & Alton R....119¼
50 Harlem R.......b10.129	100 do............119¼
50 Reading R.........107¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b. call. 48¼
1000 do...bet. call.107¼	100 Ohio & Miss. pref. 74
100 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 23¼	90 Morris & Essex R. 92¼
	100 H. & St. Joseph... 88¼
	200 H. & St. Joseph Pf. 97

THURSDAY, April 6—P. M.

The Treasury sold $2,000,000 Gold at noon today at 110.27@110.43 ⅌ cent. The amount bid for amounted to over $5,300,000; part of it below 110 ⅌ cent. In the open market, before this sale, the price was 110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. After the sale the quotation fell to 110¼@110⅜ ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovered to 110⅜ ⅌ cent. Active speculation has nearly disappeared from the Gold Room. The changes from day to day, and from hour to hour, are so inconsiderable as to scarcely pay the Brokers for spending four or five hours every day, and sometimes six or seven hours in watching the market. The business of the Gold Exchange Bank in "clearing" the daily transactions has also fallen off from sixty, eighty or a hundred millions per day, in gross, to about twenty millions. The Foreign Exchanges, while supported by trade balances which would seem to require immense remittances, are comparatively uninteresting. The rates are nominally firm at Specie shipping rates, but in one way or another the Bankers appear to cover their drafts without shipping Gold Coin to any appreciable extent. We have deemed it proper for six or eight weeks past to keep before our readers interested in Gold and Exchange, the contingency of such shipments to a considerable amount through the Spring months. If we have been mistaken, the error has been on the safe side. It really looks at present as though the April movement will amount to very little more than the insignificant sums of American Gold Coin sent forward in March. Bills on London today are 109¾ net to 110 ⅌ cent., less ⅛ ⅌ cent. brokerage. The amount selling, outside of the settlement of credits at the counters of the leading Bankers, is not large. The Custom demand for Gold for the day was $619,000. The Treasury office here will receive about $3,000,000 from this source as against $2,000,000 sold today.

The Money market has resumed a steadier appearance than on Tuesday and Wednesday, but at higher rates than before the disturbance of the present week. The Brokers are paying 6@7 ⅌ cent. on Call Loan.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds have varied but slightly from yesterday's prices; the 5-20s of 1867 are 111⅛@111¼ ⅌ cent., and the other 5-20s, and the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 ruled in about the same proportion. The subscriptions to the New Loan, 5 ⅌ cents, are going on steadily, and by the close of the week will exceed $55,000,000. They already amount to $53,250,000. In the Railway movement speculation was somewhat irregular through the early hours of the day, and some signs of reaction against the market seemed not improbable about 1 o'clock. The realizations on Reading Stock continued from yesterday, and there was a pause in some of the Western Roads. But later in the dealings the prices were firmer again, and in the case of Toledo and Wabash a fresh hold was taken of the Stock, which influenced, to some extent, the general list. The stock of the Ohio and Mississippi kept firm on the assured success of the negotiation of $2,500,000, on Monday next, of the Bonds of the Company to provide means for contracting the gauge and equipping the line to its new connection with the Baltimore and Ohio. It is now believed that the bids for the Bonds will be above 80 ⅌ cent.; certainly not under this figure.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111¼
American Gold	110⅛	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110	109¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	96⅛	96⅛
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅜	92⅛
Reading Railroad	108⅛	107⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	*111⅛	*112⅛
North-west Common	88	88⅜
North-west Preferred	97	97⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	102⅜	102⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	59⅛	60⅜
Western Telegraph	58⅜	58⅜
Erie	21⅛	21⅛
Union Pacific	25⅛	27⅛

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 6.

Gold receipts	$1,096,168 19
Gold payments	96,178 56
Gold balance	70,373,915 88
Currency receipts	1,194,028 84
Currency payments	4,230,052 82
Currency balance	4,771,283 36
Customs	619,000 00

The following were the successful bids for the $2,000,000 Gold sold by the Treasury at noon today:

Rasmus & Lissignola.	
$5,000	110.32
F. A. Baker.	
10,000	110.36
10,000	110.35
10,000	110.34
10,000	110.32
F. M. Thieriot.	
25,000	110.36
50,000	110.38
100,000	110.39
Fred. Brown.	
50,000	110.34
50,000	110.39
50,000	110.40
50,000	110.43
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	110.30
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
10,000	110.36
10,000	110.30
10,000	110.37
10,000	110.35
10,000	110.33
25,000	110.37⅛
25,000	110.36⅛
25,000	110.35⅛
25,000	110.34⅛
25,000	110.38
25,000	110.34
25,000	110.33
30,000	110.39
Bates & Brown.	
25,000	110.28
5,000	110.38
65,000	110.30
60,000	110.32
Schafer Bros.	
100,000	110.30
Trevor & Colgate.	
45,000	110.35
10,000	110.37⅛
100,000	110.30
Vermilye & Co.	
$25,000	110.30
H. Herman & Co.	
10,000	110.32
10,000	110.36
Jay Cooke & Co.	
100,000	110.37
Belcher, Park & Co.	
5,000	110.30
F. P. & H. L. Olcott.	
50,000	110.38
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	
100,000	110.33
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
6,000	110.27
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
16,000	110.27
50,000	110.29
100,000	110.31
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	110.37⅛
10,000	110.30
10,000	110.27
R. Balte.	
6,000	110.27
20,000	110.28
20,000	110.29
20,000	110.30
White, Morris & Co.	
16,000	110.27
Marx & Co.	
15,000	110.27
50,000	110.27⅛
50,000	110.28
50,000	110.28⅛
50,000	110.29
E. Sweet & Co.	
25,000	110.30
25,000	110.33
8,000	110.37
10,000	110.36
10,000	110.33
	$2,000,000

The following are the aggregate assets of New-York Life Insurance Companies and the ratio invested in United States securities on 1st January, 1866, and 1st January, 1871, respectively, carefully compiled from the reports in the Insurance Department at Albany:

	Jan. 1, 1866. Assets.	Jan. 1, 1866. Ratio of U. S. Securities.	Jan. 1, 1871. Assets.	Jan. 1, 1871. Ratio of U. S. Securities.
Brooklyn	$218,091	64.50	$1,677,516	9.51
Equitable	1,586,523	29.04	13,236,024	5.32
Germania	809,230	12.48	3,820,665	14.13
Globe	462,143	41.27	2,717,906	21.29
Guardian	513,648	20.33	2,280,686	.67
Home	890,029	30.90	2,670,005	10.58
Knickerbocker	853,709	16.83	7,395,659	2.81
Manhattan	2,619,190	14.66	6,924,116	7.87
Mutual	14,338,551	31.32	44,465,930	10.32
National	182,309	58.14	879,347	3.22
New-York	5,018,449	42.65	15,661,221	15.42
North America	706,342	33.15	5,075,913	4.16
Security	425,627	25.85	2,964,931	13.21
United States	1,609,701	46.77	3,386,328	10.35
Universal	243,260	83.67	851,604	20.92
Washington	880,097	57.64	2,477,348	20.58
Widows' and Orphans'	306,814	77.87	1,399,068	23.46

The ratio existing in the investments of the New-York Life and Trust Company can be stated only approximately. On Jan. 1, 1866, its total assets were $5,594,404, the investments in stocks and bonds of all kinds amounting to $2,962,100. On Jan. 1, 1871, its total assets were $8,488,705, or thereabout, the investments in United States securities alone being $2,232,800.

The following are the New-York Life Insurance Companies which have gone into operation since 1865, with aggregate assets and ratio invested in United States securities on 1st of January, 1871:

	Assets.	Ratio.
American, Popular	$362,131	38.03
American, Tontine	272,665	57.41
Amicable	226,146	48.43
Asbury	347,035	45.93
Atlantic, Albany	786,310	46.58
Commonwealth	241,065	nil.
Continental	4,005,235	3.66
Craftmen's	254,184	62.25
Eclectic	304,510	22.24
Empire	698,077	22.83
Empire State, Watertown	200,008	1.19
Excelsior	445,366	25.47
Government Security	151,645	nil.
Hercules	193,964	nil.
Homeopathic	320,180	47.66
Hope	462,812	10.25
Merchants'	160,367	35.77
Metropolitan	823,911	21.03
Mutual Protection	270,078	31.28
New-York State, Syracuse	200,851	41.25
Standard	284,563	41.52
Western New-York, Batavia	176,877	7.22
World	485,501	42.22

The following are the Life Insurance Companies organized in other States, but transacting business in New-York, with aggregate assets and ratio invested in United States securities Jan. 1, 1871:

	Assets.	Ratio.
Ætna, Hartford	$15,073,550	2.37
Anchor, New-Jersey	320,144	3.29
Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass.	1,562,588	15.01
Charter Oak, Hartford	5,328,789	nil.
Connecticut General, Hartford	654,267	20.73
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford	30,915,957	10.69
Economical, Providence, R. I.	717,896	25.51
Hahnemann, Cleveland	485,560	14.02
Hartford	633,330	18.05
International, Jersey City	349,634	5.07
John Hancock, Boston	1,915,592	9.23
Life Association, St. Louis	2,643,066	1.42
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield	3,419,203	8.20
Mutual Benefit, Newark	21,140,058	7.72
National, Montpelier, Vt.	1,011,973	22.27
National of United States, Washington	1,735,551	27.03
National Capitol, Washington	241,493	nil.
New-Jersey Mutual, Newark	610,944	6.07
North-western, Milwaukee	8,991,765	1.44
Phenix, Hartford	6,006,562	4.39
Provident, Philadelphia	1,141,496	31.68
Republic, Chicago	536,737	nil.
Safety Deposit, Chicago	130,183	nil.
State Mutual, Worcester	1,046,671	26.90
Travelers', Hartford	1,568,043	22.12
Union Central, Cincinnati	1,276,698	20.31
Union Mutual, Augusta, Me.	5,295,233	2.20

Returns not received from the New-England Mutual, the Pennsylvania Mutual and the St. Louis Mutual. On Jan. 1, 1870, the ratio of United States investments to aggregate assets in the New-England and the Pennsylvania were, respectively, 8.07 and 12.64. The St. Louis Mutual owned none.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY—JAN. 1.

Permanent expenditures on road		$33,199,574
Interest paid while building	$12,011,500	
Less interest from land fund	3,471,188—	8,540,312
Working supplies on land		749,665
Cash surplus on hand		1,840,091
Total		$44,329,642
Capital stock	$25,296,880	
Outstanding debt	6,869,500—	32,166,380
Balance paid by land sales		12,163,262
Gross earnings, 1870		$8,678,958
Derived from interest funds		613,867
Gross revenues		$9,292,825
Operating expenses	$4,759,008	
Tax to State	464,584	
Lease charges	598,044	
Interest on debt	622,053	
Ten ⅌ cent. on capital and tax	2,594,391—	9,038,080
Surplus over Ten ⅌ cent. on stock		$254,745

Mr. J. M. DOUGLASS, after making up the Annual Report of 1870, of which the foregoing is an abstract, resigned the office of President of the Company on account of bad health, and contemplates a tour in Europe, after which he has partially consented to accept the office of Counsel of the Company, which he held before he was made President, on the resignation of Mr. OSBORN some years ago. The office of President has not yet been filled. It is probable that Mr. OSBORN, now in Chicago, will return to its duties, at least temporarily.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....110¾	5-20 coup., '67..........111¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....116¼	5-20 coup., '68..........111¼
5-20 coup., '62..........112¼	10-40 reg...............108¼
5-20 coup., '64..........112¼	10-40 coup..............108¼
5-20 coup., '65..........112¼	6s currency.............115¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....111¼	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 66¼	Alabama 8s............102½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds... 65¾	Arkansas 6s, funded... 55½
Virginia 6s, old......... 69¾	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 40
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 71¼	Ohio 6s, '75...........101
Virginia 6s, reg., old.. 55¼	Ohio 6s, '81...........104
Georgia 6s.............. 82¼	Ohio 6s, '86...........104
Georgia 7s, new bds... 89¼	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70..109¼
Georgia 7s, gold bds.. 91¼	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77.....100
N. Car. 6s, old......... 46¼	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.....100
N. Car. Fund. Act. '66 35	Ill. War Loan...........100
N. Car. New Bds....... 24	Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
N. Car. Special Tax.. 18¼	Ind. 5s..................100
S. Car. 6s.............. 72	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L..108
S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July 61¼	N. Y. Coup. Boun. L.. 108
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 59	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
Missouri 6s............. 92¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
Mo.6s,Han.&St.Jo.Is. 91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Louisiana 6s........... 65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs. 73¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Louisiana 8s, Lev. Bs. 87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
California 7s...........109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Connecticut 6s.........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Rhode Island 6s........101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100
Alabama 5s............. 70	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83... 93	Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 90
N. Y. Central 6s, '87... 92	Tol. & W. Equp. Bs.... 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 91	Tol. & Wab. C. Conv... 85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n... 91	Han. & Naples 1st...... 83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101¼	Gt. West. 1st '88...... 89¾
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv. '76..101	Gt. West. 2d '93....... 84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65, '76..101	Quin. & Tol. 1st '90.... 83
Erie 1st Ext............ 99	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..... 81
Erie 1st Ind............ 94	Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 97¾
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83... 89	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....100¼
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.. 82	Morris & Essex 1st....102¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.. 81	Morris & Essex 2d...... 95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 87	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.103¼	N. J. Cen. New Bds....101¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F. '75.103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st..103
Harlem 1st..............103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 98
Har. Con. M. & S. F.... 88¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 93
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.. 94¼	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F... 92
Chic., B.&Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d..... 98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 97
M.So.& N.I.S.F. 7⅌c.101¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 83¼
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 97	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 91
Central Pac. Bds........ 95¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 99¼
Union Pac. 1st Bds..... 84¼	Ohio & Miss. Con....... 89
Union Pac. L. G. 7s..... 73	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 94
Union Pac. Inc. 10s..... 68¼	Peninsula R. R. Bds... 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75.....103¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.. 89
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....105¼
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf..... 84¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10s. 95
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.... 77¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 94
Chic. & N. W. S. F..... 98¼	M. & St. P. I. & M. div. 87
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 85¼
Chic. & N. W. Ext. Bs.. 87¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 93
Chic. & N. W. 1st....... 95	Joliet & Chic. 1st......108
C. & N. W. C. 7⅌c. conv. 89¼	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 83¼
Han. & St. Jos. conv...103	Col., C. & Ind. 2d...... 67
Lack. & West. Bds.....101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D... 87
Del., L. & West. 1st.... 98	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.. 84¼
Del., L. & West. 2d..... 94¼	Tol. Peo. & War. 2d... 68¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.... 93¼	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.. 96
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 84¼	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York................133	Corn Exchange.........127
Manhattan...............153¼	Continental.............. 94
Merchants'..............115	St. Nicholas.............115
Mechanics'..............136	Marine................... 40
Union....................145	Commonwealth.......... 88
America..................147	New-York County......220
City......................230	Importers' & Traders'.160
Phenix...................109	Park.....................160
North River............. 87	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Tradesmen's.............153¼	Central National.......108
Fulton...................160	Fourth National........110
Greenwich...............210	Ninth National.........110
Butchers' & Drovers'..148	Tenth National.........120
Mechanics' & Traders'.137	Oriental.................159
National.................116x	Gold Exchange.......... 70
Merchants' Exchange..102¼	Del. & Hudson Canal.117
Seventh Ward...........107	Pennsylvania Coal.....221
State of New-York......113	American Coal.......... 45¼
Commerce...............119¼	Spring Mountain Coal. 45
Mechanics' Bkg. As'n.120	Canton Co., Baltimore. 83¼
Broadway...............290	Consol. Coal of Md.... 38¼
Ocean.................... 92	Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 34
Mercantile..............125	Western Union Tel.... 58¼
American Exchange....116¼	Quicksilver Min. Co... 12¼
Chatham.................166	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf. 19
Bank of the Republic.117	Mariposa Mining Co... 6
Bank of N. America...106	Mariposa M. Co. Pref. 9¼
Hanover.................103	Mariposa Tr. Certif'ts. 20
Irving....................120	Adams Express........ 74¼
Metropolitan............134	Wells-Fargo Express. 41
People's.................140	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2
Grocers'.................115	American M. U. Ex... 47¼
East River..............112	United States Ex..... 46
Nassau..................109¼	Pacific Mail S. Co.... 43¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅜	101½
City 6s, New	101⅜	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	118⅜	118½
Pennsylvania Central	62⅞	63
Reading	107⅞	108
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27⅞
Northern Central	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation	35⅞	36
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅞

Mr. JOHN HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, a much-esteemed member, for many years past, of the Stock Exchange, and a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture, died very suddenly at his residence, up-town, this morning. Aside from business pursuits, in which he was never ambitious of large fortune, and independent of his devotion to letters, Mr. WAINWRIGHT was warmly esteemed as a good citizen and a true and ingenuous friend.

The accounts of the March traffic on the Western Roads are more favorable than for the previous month, although the traffic in the earlier weeks was affected by the bad condition of the country roads.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road earned in March $144,533, as against $102,583 same month last year.

Memorandum for Owners of Stocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As $53,500,000 of Mr. BOUTWELL's $200,000,000 Funding Fives have been already taken, we will assume that the loan will be a success. The subscriptions are doubtless mainly in the form of converting Five-twenties. As the new bonds are only issued to replace the Five-twenties, there is no practical difference between these conversions and cash subscriptions. Under the guiding management of the experienced Government bond-brokers, who have now interested themselves in the business, the process of funding the United States debt at a lower rate will go steadily on, and before long we shall see the 4½ per cents taken along with Fives.

This improvement of the Government credit means higher prices for all sound corporate securities. It means that our people are beginning to recognize the wealth and stability of their own country, and to learn that, if it is not old, it is at least old enough to be of age, and to transact business on terms more favorable than those to which it has been compelled of late years to submit. Daily this is becoming better understood, and its practical bearing, on the matter under consideration, is that money, invested in securities of sound character, must in future bring smaller returns to the capitalist who does not invest his labor along with his money.

Shrewd business men, interested in placing new securities, are already using this argument to help the sale of their wares. Observe how FISK & HATCH are using it to push the sale of Railroad Bonds which they have in charge—one of the Roads being, as yet, an unfinished undertaking. Notice the improving demand among investors for known railroad bonds, and the recent advance in many investment stocks, of which Fort Wayne at 99@99½ is the readiest example, as it is simply an interminable annuity of $7 that is represented by each share.

The point I wish to make is this, that the great and wealthy holders of railroad property are more directly interested in the success of the new Fives than any other class, as the effect of that success must inevitably be to raise the market price of their dividend-paying securities. To co-operate, therefore, in promoting this success is their very direct interest. They are, doubtless, large holders of Five-twenties already. Let them prepare to surrender these and take the new Fives in their place. It is not necessary to explain the value of the new bonds. But it is worth while to point out that, by taking them, these gentlemen promote every interest they have as owners of other investments. Perhaps the best way would be for them to subscribe in gold to the new loan, and await events on their Five-twenties. But the way of doing it is of minor importance; they should subscribe, for their own sakes, and that promptly.

Their subscriptions should be made with a certain publicity, and after consultation among themselves. It cannot be doubted that the example of private subscription, thus given by the gentlemen above alluded to, will do very much to bring their fellow-citizens to the same line of conduct in their individual capacity. Their action on the banks and other moneyed institutions will naturally harmonize with their conduct for their own account. Of the effect upon foreign holders of Five-twenties, I will only say that they will more readily follow American example in the matter, when they see private capitalists of eminence furthering the credit of the United States in this manner. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

☞THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—of which about $6,000,000 have already been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road, 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in profitable operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Beside the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its superior advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior smelting, cannel, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon* or *Registered* form, and in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100.

Price, 90 and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic facilities and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

☞A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA have now built and equipped, in first-class manner, 180 MILES OF RAILROAD, which completes their entire line, with the exception of laying the track on 25 miles, which is already graded. They thus open THE FIRST THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE STATE from north to south, and, by making a slight detour at one point, they give DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL. FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are issued upon this road, amounting to $16,000 per mile, (while many roads issue from $20,000 to $40,000,) and are offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The most experienced financiers agree that First Mortgage Bonds, to a limited amount, upon a finished railroad, which is well located for business, are one of the very safest forms of investment. Holders of Government Bonds may exchange them for Central Iowas at a large present profit, beside a handsome increase of interest for a long term of years.

Parties desiring to secure a first-class security, based upon a railroad practically done, and in the hands of leading capitalists who have a large pecuniary and business interest in its success, can apply at the Office of the Company, or any of its advertised agents, where pamphlets and full information may be had. Nearly $3,000,000 of these Bonds have already been sold.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

☞LAND GRANT BONDS.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing interest in gold at 7 3-10 per cent., payable semi-annually.

In addition to the security usually attached to a first mortgage railroad bond, these bonds constitute a first and only mortgage upon about sixty millions of acres of valuable mineral, agricultural and timber lands, granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road.

These bonds are issued both coupon and registered, interchangeable at the pleasure of the holder, and are at all times receivable at ten per cent. premium for the lands of the Company at their lowest cash prices. For full information, address

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Fiscal Agents
Northern Pacific Railroad.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........... 20	Spirits Turp., bbls... 278
Bees-wax, pks........ 3	Resin, bbls........... 2,354
Cotton, bales........ 2,432	Tar, bbls............. 250
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. 74	Crude Turp., bbls..... 101
Cotton-seed Cake, bgs 366	Pork, bbls........... 2,044
Dried Fruit, pks...... 30	Beef, pks............ 95
Eggs, bbls........... 3,507	Lard, pks............ 537
Flax, bales.......... 173	Lard, cases.......... 150
Flour, bbls.......... 10,844	Cut-meats, pks....... 450
Meal, bbls........... 312	Grease, pks.......... 279
Meal, bags........... 600	Tallow, pks.......... 12
Wheat, bushels...... 12,000	Stearine, pks........ 147
Corn, bushels....... 81,031	Cheese, boxes........ 169
Oats, bushels....... 13,150	Butter, pks.......... 2,339
Barley, bushels...... 3,000	Oil, Red, bbls....... 50
Seed, bushels........ 556	Oil, Lard, bbls...... 50
Beans, bushels....... 177	Oil-cake, pks........ 500
Hemp, bales.......... 43	Starch, boxes........ 850
Hops, bales.......... 410	Tobacco, hhds........ 440
Hides, No............ 4,724	Tobacco, bxs. & cases 1,136
Hides, bales......... 330	Whisky, bbls......... 270
Leather, sides....... 8,411	Wool, bales.......... 213

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—3,965 bales Cotton, 21,266 bushels Corn, 25 bbls. Flour, 46,016 lbs. Cheese, 320 lbs. Hams, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 275 bbls. Pork, 9 boxes Clocks, 339 tcs. Beef, 100 cases Preserves, 101 logs Mahogany, 5 bbls. Guano, 175 bbls. Prunes.

By the bark *Cleta*, for London—2,454 bbls. Flour, 16,065 bushels Wheat, 4,800 Staves.

By the ship *Ada*, for London—3,000 Staves, 30,173 bushels Wheat, 100 bales Hops, 3,360 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *J. Milton*, for London—36 hhds. Tobacco, 40,542 lbs. Scraps, 30,776 bushels Wheat, 2,582 bushels Barley.

By the ship *Christel*, for Bremen—100 bales Cotton, 511 hhds. Tobacco, 281 bags Cedar, 111,800 lbs. Lard, 800 boxes Cassia, 12,000 Staves, 980 lbs. Resin.

By the bark *Johann*, for Stettin—2,504 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in demand at uniform rates. We quote Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 75@$9 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—The inquiry for prime Yellow has been fair, on the basis of 34½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; offerings light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Seasonable work has been strong in price, and quite active, with reserved offerings of stock.

BRICKS—Have held their own fairly as to values, on a moderate trade. We quote Common to North River Hard at $5 50@$9 25; Croton, $10@$14, and Philadelphia Front at $35@$38, ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quite sparingly sought after at former figures, including Adamantine, light weight, at 13c.@15c.; Plain Sperm, 29c.@30c.; Patent Sperm, 39c.@40c., ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate request, on the basis of $1 85 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—The inquiry has been on a restricted scale within our previous range as to price. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; do. House do., $15; Newcastle Gas, $8 50, ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $8 50@$10 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—The demand has been light, but prices have been maintained; Maracaibo at 22c.@26c.; Caracas at 15c.@16c., and Guayaquil at 10½c.@11½c., all gold, ⅌ lb., in bond.

COFFEE—In the local market business has been very slow, and prices have been somewhat depressed; 203 bags Rio, by the *Halley*, were placed on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands, here, was 55,234 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 55,658 bags. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here, was 22,205 bags and 30,284 mats. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@16½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite dull for all grades, but values have been without material alteration. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,286 bales for early delivery, including 328 bales to shippers, 663 bales to spinners, 195 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. Also, 3,100 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 300 bales at 13⅞c.; June, 200 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 100 bales at 13⅞c.; exchanged, 900 bales April for 900 bales July, even terms; and today, for April, 1,600 bales at 13⅞c.; May, 500 bales at 13⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅞c.; August, 100 bales at 14c.; 100 bales August, and 100 bales September, at 14 3-16c., together. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were: April, 13 83c.; July, 13.91c. The Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, the 7th inst. The receipts at this port today were 2,432 bales, including 203 bales from Mobile, 41 bales from Fernandina, 364 bales from Wilmington, 30 bales from Philadelphia, 891 bales from New-Orleans, and 903 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	11	11⅛	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at This Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,296
Receipts last week	23,279
Receipts the preceding week	26,090
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	847,237
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	4,065
Exports since Sept. 1	484,234
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	117,000

DRY GOODS—There has been a less active movement reported in most lines since our last, but on seasonable goods values have been generally well supported.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Trade has been slow in most lines, but values have been without any important changes. Holders, as a rule, have been confident in their views, and have not been urgent in their offerings of stock.

FEATHERS—Have been in some request at 70c.@75c. for prime Live Geese, ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair demand, and quoted at from $2 40@$2 50 for No. 1 Canton, ⅌ box.

FISH—There has been a somewhat freer movement in the leading kinds, but the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers. We quote: Dry Cod at $6@$6 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$23 50; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $8@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been without activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in quite moderate demand, chiefly in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a restricted scale. Family grades have been held with most confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 45; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 75@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour continues in light demand at previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $6@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 75 for good to choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at from $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal rules quiet and heavy. We quote at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 35 for Caloric, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$6 00@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very fancy Extra	7 10@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 00@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

FRUIT—In all kinds of foreign, trade is slow and unsatisfactory. Values are quoted somewhat irregular. Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ box; Currants at 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 15½c.@21c.; Figs, 13c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 9¾c.@10c.; Brazil Nuts, 9¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Under the more favorable Liverpool advices, the Wheat market has been quoted stronger, on lighter offerings of prime stock, particularly of new crop Spring, which has been in most request, on the basis of $1 58 for straight No. 2, in store, at which the bulk of the business was transacted, chiefly for export, indicating an improvement of fully 1c. a bushel. In other grades the dealings were mainly in a jobbing way, with, however, values well supported. Holders generally seemed less eager to place stock, and the market closed quite firm, notwithstanding the stringency in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to choice White Western, at $1 68@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65@$1 66 for new Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 59 bid for strictly prime, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 57½@$1 60, in store and afloat, nearly all at $1 58 for prime, in store; Old Spring at $1 46@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 99@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 66; White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2, and White California at $1 80, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in good supply and a shade cheaper, leading to quite liberal purchases, largely for export, mainly on the basis of 80c.@80½c. for new Mixed Western, afloat, the market closing steadily at these figures for average boat-loads. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 79c.@81c. for ordinary to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c.@80½c. for fair to good average samples; 81c.@82½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 81c.@88c. for White do.; 77c.@79c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, within the range of 95c.@$1 12½ for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels. Barley has been in very limited demand at 97c.@$1 20 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 85c.@$1 for State, and 70c. for Old California: sales have been reported of 16,700 bushels. Barley-malt has been quite moderately inquired for at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 5,850 bushels. Oats have been held with confidence, on a reduced offering of prime samples, but the dealings have not been extensive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels at 67½c.@72½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c., in store, and 70c., afloat, for Mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for State, including a boat-load to arrive at the latter price; 69½c.@72½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered; 64c. for old Western, in store, and 61c. for old Canada, in store, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, were 25 bbls. Flour and 21,266 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 5,814 bbls. Flour, 77,014 bushels Wheat and 2,582 bushels Barley, for London.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at 15½c.@16c. and 19c.@19½c., respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at $1 15 for shipping and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at from 70c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been dull, since our last, but prices have not varied materially. We quote American at $175@$185 for Undressed, and $275@$285 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $240, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 9¼c., gold; Sisal, 8¼c.@9c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—A moderate call has been noted for prime stock on the basis of previous quotations. *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23½c.@23½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 19@21 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20c.@20½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 28@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 68@80 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25c.@27c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c.@35c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 28c.@30c., currency, as they run; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate request at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 410 bales; exports, 100 bales.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ⅌ gallon, in bond.

LATHS—Have been very moderately inquired for at $2 25@$2 35 for Eastern, ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been weak in price, on a restricted inquiry. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, rough, 29c.@32c.; Union cropped, heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union cropped, middle, 34c.@40c.; Union cropped, light, 33c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 40 for common and $1 75 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The offerings have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and values have been somewhat depressed.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in less demand at 21½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 95,000 lbs. Pig-iron has been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 350 tons Scotch at about $31 50, gold, for Coltness, and $32 50 for Eglinton, to arrive; also small lots of No. 1 American at $35 ⅌ ton. Nothing really new in Bar, Rail, Scrap or Sheet Iron. Lead Spelter and Zinc have been quite dull at former figures. Pig-tin has been held more firmly, but has been quiet, with sales reported of 500 slabs Straits at 33c.@33½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Of Tin Plates, sales have been reported of 500 boxes Charcoal on private terms; 250 boxes 10x14 Coke at $7 37½; and 250 boxes 14x20 do. at $7 62½, gold, ⅌ box. We quote Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig-iron at $34 50@$35 50; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $32@$34; American Forge, $31@$32; Scotch Pig, $32 50@$35 75; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72 50@$75 ⅌ ton; English Rails, $55@$57, gold; Pig-lead, $6 15@$6 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33c.@33½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 38c.@38½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 33c.@33½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 25@$7 75; I. C. Charcoal Plates $8 50@$8 87½; Terne, $6 25@$8, in gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 60@$4 90 ⅌ keg.

MOLASSES—The better grades have attracted more attention at firm prices; sales 65 bbls. New-Orleans at from 58c.@70c.; and 270 hhds. Porto Rico at 58c.@62c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning includes 8,729 hhds. Cuba, 795 hhds. Porto Rico, 20 hhds. English Islands, and 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote Porto Rico at from 38c.@62c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in better request and quoted strong, on the basis of $2 65 for Strained; sales, 2,000 bbls. No. 2, to arrive, at $3 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,534 bbls.; exports, 980 bbls. Tar has been inactive, but unchanged in price; receipts, 250 bbls. Crude Turpentine, dull and altogether nominal; receipts, 101 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in active demand, and has been quoted higher, with sales reported of 570 bbls., in lots, at from 51c.@52c., closing strong at 52c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 278 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 51c.@52½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, nominal. Resin, $2 62½@$7 75 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 60@$3 75. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been fair, in a jobbing way, for the principal kinds, which have been held with confidence. We quote Crude Whale at 56c.@61½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 42@$1 45; Bleached Sperm, $1 45@$1 50; Lard-oil, 90c.@$1 10; Red Oil at 52c.@62c.; Linseed-oil at 90c.@91c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 22@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.; Crude Seal at 67½c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@50½c.; Yellow, 55c.@63c.; White Winter, 70c.@72c., ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in fair request at $42 75, currency, for Western; $39 50@$40, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $41 50@$52, gold, for City, in bbls., ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in some request, but at easier prices, the current quotations having been 13c.@13½c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 800 bbls. at the lower figures. Shipping Crude has been quite dull at about 17½c.@17¾c., and at Philadelphia at 17c.@17¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 280 bbls. The Creek advices have been of slow movement on the basis of $3 90@$3 95 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been in rather more demand, and quoted somewhat steadier in price, with sales reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for April delivery, on private terms, with 23½c.@23¾c. as the current quotations; 4,000 bbls. do., May, at 24c., and 2,500 bbls. do., June, at 24½c.@24¾c., closing with 24½c. bid. Also, at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt and April delivery, at 23c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June, at 24½c., and 4,000 bbls. do., June and July, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,000 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,504 bbls. for Stettin. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in rather more request at from 28c.@30c. ⅌ gallon; Naphtha has been offered freely and has been irregular in price, with sales of 1,300 bbls. in shipping order, at 9c., though some lots were represented as having been available at as low as 8c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull today, and values of most kinds have been more or less nominal. For prompt delivery, the chief business was in Prime Mess, at reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$20 75 for New Western Mess; $20@$20 25 for New City do.; $20 for Old Mess; $17 50@$18 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $18 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very limited inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $20 50 bid, seller May. Dressed Hogs continue very dull, within the range of 8c.@9¼c. for City. Cut-meats rule quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 85 pks. at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in limited demand at about 10c.@10½c. for Long Clear; 10½c. for Short Clear; 10c.@10½c. for Short Rib, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Cumberland; sales, 95 pks. Lard has been very quiet, and prices have favored buyers, under freer offerings for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@12½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12½c. for New Western Steam, and 11¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller June at 12¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in better supply and quiet, with sales reported of — bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in light demand at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 75 tcs. Beef Hams continue quite dull and heavy at $27@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter continues inactive and irregular within our former range, including Old Crop State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 2,329 pks. Cheese rules quiet at from 5c.@16c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 169 boxes.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Prime Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb.	40@45
Prime State, half firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Prime State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	39@40
Prime Western, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	37@38
Inferior New Butter	20@25

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@38
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@38
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State, Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ⅌ lb.	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ⅌ lb.	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.	16@18
Common and White Western and State Stock, ⅌ lb.	10@12
Canada, fair to prime, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ⅌ lb.	16@18
Roll Butter, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	11@12½

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	12½ @13½
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb.	12½ @15
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been slow of sale at former figures, including Carolina at $8@$8 75; Rangoon, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, currency; do., in bond, at $3 37½@$3 50, gold, per 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, this morning, 4,000 bags.

SALT—Has been firm and in ready sale at previous quotations.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, since our last, at 7½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a limited call for Clover at from 10½c.@10¾c., chiefly at 10½c., ⅌ lb.; and for Timothy at from $6 50@$6 75, ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been strong in price, though less active, at $2 32½@$2 35, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 lbs.; sales, 1,000 bags, to go West, on private terms.

SKINS—Have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello, 38c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 40c.; Patna, each, 35c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in demand at unaltered prices, including Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—The main business has been in jobbing form at steady rates. We quote: Mace at $1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs at 82½c.@85c.; Cassia at 31c.@32c.; Cloves at 12c.@12½c.; Pepper at 16c.@16½c.; White Pepper at 22c.; Pimento at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Ginger at 8½c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather better demand and quoted somewhat steadier in price, with sales reported since our last of 516 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8½c.@11½c., chiefly on the basis of 8¾c.@9½c. for fair to good refining; also, 910 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¼c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been in better request at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CARL AMMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since April 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock April 1, 1871	26,589	39,312	205,220	3,284
Receipts since April 1	5,996	6,152	....	622
Total	32,585	45,464	205,220	3,906
Sales since April 1	2,029	3,382	....	....
Stock April 6, 1871	30,556	42,082	205,220	3,906
Stock April 7, 1870	60,852	86,500	339,853	921
Stock April 8, 1869	36,694	58,747	65,275	393
Stock April 7, 1868	21,013	18,721	25,973	....

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.; also, 18,000 lbs. Stearine, part at 42c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Trade has been on a moderate scale within our previous range. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of from 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1 15; common to fair young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 65c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, $1@$1 40; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@44c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 48c.@50c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 15; common to fair Oolong, 55c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Souchong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 25.

TOBACCO—There has not been much inquiry for Kentucky since our last, and the dealings have been confined to job lots at from 6c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Seed-leaf has been more freely sought after, and sales have been reported of 1,700 cases new Pennsylvania, on private terms; 409 cases do. Fillers at 13½c., and 50 cases old, various growths, at 35c.@55c., ⅌ lb. Spanish Tobacco has been in moderate request, with sales of 100 bales Havana at 85c.@95c., currency, and 190 bales do., in bond, at 30c.@35c., gold, ⅌ lb. Manufactured stock has been rather slow of sale, within our former range. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	6c. @ 6¾c.	7c. @ 7¾c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7¾c.	7¾c. @ 8½c.
Good Leaf	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c. @ 9¼c.
Fine Leaf	8¾c. @ 9¼c.	9½c. @10c.
Selections	10c. @11c.	10½c. @11c.

We quote old crop Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 20c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@40c. *Havana Tobacco*—New crop as follows: Havana, Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency; Yara, I cut, 95c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average lot, 92½c.@97½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been offered freely and quoted lower, with sales reported of 375 bbls., chiefly at 91c., for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 270 bbls.

WOOL—The movement has been comparatively brisk since our last, and holders have been quite confident in their views. The offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale, particularly of the more desirable grades, prices of which have shown an upward tendency.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ⅌ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@52
One-half and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	48@53
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	62@67
Extra and XX fleece	53@57
One-half and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	52@57
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	47@57
One-half and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	48@52
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	46@53
Unwashed fleeces	35@42
Unwashed fleeces, burry	25@30
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@35
Common fleece	24@27
Common fleece, burry	18@25
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	20@25
Unwashed white fleece	23@26
Black fleece	20@32
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@37
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	28@33
Spring Clip, B	27@31
Spring Clip, S	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	24@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@23
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@44
Pulled, Super	30@40
Pulled, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	42@50
Super	44@52
No. 1	38@42
No. 2	14@18
Lambs	38@48
Western limed pulled	40@45
Southern limed pulled	37@40
Tub-washed	55@60
And for Foreign Wool:	
Cape of Good Hope	32@35
Mestiza pulled, X and XX	57@67
Mestiza pulled, low grades	45@52
Buenos Ayres Merino	35@37
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31@35

FREIGHTS—The main feature of the market was the comparatively active inquiry for Breadstuff room for British ports, particularly for Grain, with increased firmness in rates in this line. Vessels for the Grain trade were in good request, and in addition to the three charters reported in our last, four charters were completed today at stronger figures. The offerings of Cotton were lighter, and rates rather weaker in the supply of steam room available for this kind of freight having been more liberal. Provisions were offered sparingly, and were quiet at about old quotations. There was some call for room for Resin and Tobacco; also some demand for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but the actual engagements were not extensive. For Liverpool there were taken 3,700 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 30,000 bushels Grain, chiefly by steam, at 7½d., closing with 7½d. bid, and 7¾d. asked, ⅌ bushel; and 110 tons, Provisions at 25s.@30s., by steam, and 20s.@22s. 6d., by sail, ⅌ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., an advance, and 70 tons heavy goods, on private terms. For Bristol, a bark, with general cargo, rumored, without particulars. For Bristol channel and orders, an Italian bark of 560 tons register, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d., or, if to a direct port, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For Cork and orders, a Russian bark of 453 tons register, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark of 390 tons register, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d.; and a bark of 363 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, showing an improvement in rates. For Antwerp, 10,000 bushels Rye at 8d. ⅌ bushel; and 150 tcs. Lard at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Baltic ports, an American brig, of 425 tons register, with Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars; a British brig, of 248 tons register, chartered for the round trip for general cargo, and reported a day or two ago, engaged on outward cargo of Petroleum or its products today at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Gibraltar, 38 hhds. and 40 cases Tobacco, and some miscellaneous freight, by an Italian bark, of 280 tons register, now loading, on private terms. For Beyrout, there was some call for vessels for Petroleum in cases, and a bid of 35c. gold ⅌ case was reported as having been made.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Mrs. Barry, Miss Mestayer and Miss Tracy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deitz and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUTO, SKETCHES, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN (German Opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 40 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Nothing decisive has occurred in the contest between the French Republic and the Paris insurgents during the past two days. The rebels hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres and keep up a fire upon the position of the Government troops at Chatillon, and various insignificant skirmishes are reported. The insurgents threaten retaliation in the treatment of prisoners. A levy has been ordered in Paris of all men from seventeen to thirty-five. There has been slight disturbances at Limoges, and the Colonel in command of the forces was assassinated at Marseilles. Order has been entirely restored and the Insurgent Committee have fled from the city. The Paris Deputies have agreed upon a plan of conciliation in which they insist that the municipal body shall have the right of deciding all questions relative to the organization of the city, including matters of finance, instruction and public worship.

The Princess of Wales gave birth to a boy yesterday.... The Spanish Minister for the Colonies yesterday, denied any intention on the part of the Government to sell any of its West Indian possessions.... The Convention abrogating the restrictions on the navigation of the Black Sea, has been ratified.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made an explanation of a scene which recently occurred between himself and Representative Butler, of Massachusetts, in which he fully corroborated the version heretofore published. The question of admitting to seats Goldthwaite, of Alabama, and Blodgett, of Georgia, was then discussed, but not decided, after which the resolution for an investigation of the condition of affairs at the South was taken up. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, made a speech in favor of legislation for the protection of life and property. Remarks were also made by Pratt, of Indiana, after which the Senate adjourned without action on the pending question.

In the House a bill was introduced providing for the erection of public buildings in Brooklyn, after which the debate on the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment was resumed. After a number of short speeches on each side the previous question was ordered, and Mr. Shellabarger closed the debate, with a speech of an hour in length, urging the passage of the bill. A vote was then taken on an amendment striking out the passage giving the President authority to suspend the habeas corpus, which was rejected—yeas 101, nays 105. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table—113 to 94. After several amendments the bill was passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 118 to 91.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the New-York City Two Per Cent. Tax Levy bill was called up for final passage, when Mr. Parker moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the second section. He regarded the bill as most remarkable in its provisions. An animated and protracted debate immediately sprung up, and the bill was fully discussed in all its bearings. Messrs. Tweed, Creamer, Norton and the other prominent adherents of the measure stuck to their colors, and the debate apparently made no impression upon them. Several amendments were offered, from time to time, but nearly all defeated by a party vote, and the bill finally passed in nearly its original and most objectionable form.

GENERAL.

Baron Schloezer, the new Prussian Minister, arrived at Havana, from Mexico, yesterday, on his way to Washington.

The Rome, N. Y., bank burglars, who were convicted on the 4th inst., at Watertown, attempted to evade sentence on Wednesday morning by blowing open the Watertown jail with powder. A heavy explosion followed, blowing out the back door of the jail and blowing out one of the windows. The Sheriff hastened to the spot and found the gang ready to come out of the hole the powder had made, which was not quite large enough, so none got away. Each of the burglars were sentenced the same day to the Auburn State Prison for ten years each.

The Hartford *Evening Post* of yesterday claims that the entire Republican State ticket, with the exception of the Governor, has been elected in Connecticut, Jewell having run behind his ticket on account of the Capitol question.

St. Mary's Mission, a town of 400 or 500 inhabitants, twenty-five miles west of Topeka, Kansas, is reported to have been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The railroad depot is about all that is saved.

In the Ohio Legislature on Wednesday a resolution indorsing President Grant's San Domingo policy was taken up and a substitute adopted by a party vote, declaring that in regard to the extension of our borders and the acquisition of territory, as well as every other measure of public concern, they indorsed as sound political wisdom the principles embodied in the declaration of President Grant, that no policy should be enforced against the will of the people.

One Max Degraw, of New-York, attempted to commit suicide in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, by pouring laudanum in a glass of ale he had called for at a tavern. He swallowed the contents, but was relieved by a physician at the Station-house. Before morning he was found suspended in his cell, cut down and resuscitated. He says he has spent $90,000 in six years. He will probably be sent to the insane asylum.

The case of Charles Eacker, on trial at Fonda, N. Y., for the murder of Thos. Burdick, came to a sudden stop, yesterday, one of the jurors being taken with a fit.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The Senate passed the bill appropriating the riparian moneys to the school fund, over the Governor's veto.

The great Church case, growing out of the suspension of George H. Stewart, and involving the property of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was closed yesterday, when Judge Williams charged the jury in favor of Dr. Wylie, Mr. Stuart and his friends. The jury had not rendered a verdict up to a late hour.

The propeller *W. T. Graves* arrived at Buffalo from Chicago yesterday afternoon. This is the first arrival through the Straits this season.

The Welland Canal was opened yesterday.

Lumbering has suffered from the unusually early Spring. It is expected that the production will fall short 50,000 pieces.

Yesterday being the annual Fast in Massachusetts, it was observed in Boston in the usual manner. Business was suspended, the churches were filled, and places of amusement were thronged. The weather was delightful.

The Ohio State Medical Association organized at Cincinnati on Wednesday, when Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati, was elected President for the ensuing year; Dr. Hall was reelected Secretary, and Dr. Thompson, Treasurer. Dayton was selected as the next place for holding a meeting.

The Kentucky State Medical Convention yesterday elected Dr. Wise, of Covington, President for the ensuing year; Dr. Drury, Corresponding Secretary; and Dr. Todd, Treasurer. Louisville has been fixed upon as the place for holding the next meeting.

We are indebted to Mr. Bonsel, purser of the Mexican steamer *City of Merida* for favors in the prompt delivery of our letters and files.

New-York Rising Against Its Masters.

Last night's meeting at the Cooper Union was the most imposing political demonstration which this City has witnessed for several years. Not imposing by virtue of the braying of multitudinous brass bands and much burning of blue fire; not imposing even because of mere numbers, though the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; but imposing in the best and highest sense, because it presented a magnificent assemblage of thoughtful and intelligent citizens, brought together by a common sense of duty and a common resentment of wrong. No party trumpet could have summoned a meeting so thoroughly representative of all the varied interests of this great community, and so keenly appreciative of intellectual and oratorical display of the highest order. The Bar sent some of its brightest ornaments, and a liberal contribution of its rank and file; distinguished leaders in the Christian Church were there, and men of the highest name in the walks of commerce. Large property-owners might have been numbered by the score, and the flower of the great working class from the store, the workshop, and the counting-room were there, to testify by their presence and applause how keenly they sympathized with the great crusade in favor of right and justice and free government which the meeting was designed to inaugurate. Not a point of vigorous argument, biting irony, or scathing denunciation was lost upon the mass of reflective and enlightened citizenship that faced the chair. The speakers addressed themselves as to thinking men, and they judged well of what was said.

As Mr. Evarts justly remarked, had the labors of the Council of Reform been destined to yield no other result than this, they had not wrought in vain. The men who misgovern us could appreciate the significance of such a demonstration, as fully as they could the opinions that swayed a Ward meeting, or controlled a caucus of roughs. To us, who have labored to form that public sentiment, of which the meeting was a noble expression, it was no slender gratification to find the popular pulse beat so truly to a repetition of the special appeals that we have so often made. We have held that there were honest Democrats who were ashamed of the infamy of Tammany, and who would forward any movement to rid their party of the "Ring." The President of last night's meeting, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, an honest and upright Democrat of the times when that party in this City had not cast principle to the winds, emphasized by his position, and gave trenchant expression by his words, to this opinion. We have stigmatized in the strongest terms the inconsequential and delusive character of the report of the Astor white-washing committee. Judge Barrett's scornful reference to this transaction was cheered to the echo. We have condemned without stint the unconstitutional and fraudulent Tax-levy scheme. The masterly exposition given by Mr. Evarts of the enormity of this proposal, and the eloquent denunciation by Mr. Beecher of some of its fruits, elicited the hearty and unanimous approval of an auditory whose moral greatness was even more apparent than its numbers. The Republican journalism that coquets with Tammany, and the corrupt wing of the party that shares its pay, had, last night, unmistakable evidence of what the best members of every section of this community think of them. The Press that is gagged, and the leading citizens who are either deceived or bribed by an unscrupulous Ring, are as distinctly recognized and marked out for condemnation by the independent and educated voters of this City, as the salaried servants of Tammany who misrepresent us in the Legislature, and the Republicans who betray us at the polls.

Last night the people began to realize fully their own power, and we shall not have to wait long to see how effectively they can use it. "It will no longer," said Mr. Evarts, "be a pride, but a shame and disgrace, to be a New-Yorker, if New-Yorkers cannot lift themselves out of the infamy into which they have sunk." The manhood of this City has been appealed to as it never was since the flag was fired upon at Sumter, and, with capable leadership, the new war against an insolent oligarchy can be carried to an issue as successful as the old one. As was well shown last night, we owe it not only to ourselves, but to the nation, that the crying scandal of local misrule should be removed. Our common institutions have been outraged, and made a byword and a hissing by the men who have cheated themselves into power in this State and City. And further, as Mr. Evarts again showed, suppose a Presidential election should turn upon the fraudulently-obtained and falsely-returned vote of New-York—would the men who took up their muskets to enforce the peaceful vote of 1860 not again support, by the same means, the true vote of the country in 1872, or at any future period? It is perfectly true that we are at this moment coming face to face with the great and real problems of politics, and that no subject among all the dead issues of previous struggles occupies the mind of the country at large half so much as the question how republican institutions are to come out of their crucial trial in New-York.

The "noble minority" of the Press, alluded to by Judge Barrett, was loudly cheered last night. The same speaker deplored the want of concerted action among the organs of public opinion, from whom aid in a fight for truth and honesty might be expected. The people need hardly be reminded that in this, as in other details of the conflict, they have the remedy in their own hands. Let the stipendiaries of the Ring have the option of living by the Ring, and that alone, or of earning the support and approval of the people, and we shall see fewer journals so solicitous of keeping on both sides of the political fence. In a crusade like this, those who are not with us are against us, and neither from the Press, the politician, nor the citizen, can a hollow truce with the Ring coexist with any good service in the cause of reform.

The Leading Races of the World.

Whatever may be thought of Darwin's theory of the "Descent of Man" and his general hypothesis, there can be no doubt that in his principle of "natural selection," or the "survival of the fittest," he has struck on one of the great causes of the variety we behold in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is a principle working with equal power in human races, as in plants or the lower animals. The weakest is forever being driven to the wall. The "table of nature" only offers places for a certain number of races, as well as individuals, and those who have not the physical or moral power are being continually forced to a lower position, and at last seem to die out or starve amid the families of nations. Natural selection along the whole course of history has been choosing its special races, and breeding them as leaders of men. The moralist and the Christian will have a special satisfaction in knowing that this unconscious drift of "choice," this law of survival, is always toward a higher physical and mental and moral power. The current of history, even in the view of the materialist, is, on the whole, in the direction of the elevation of the human race. The "breeds" in each period which survive and gain control do so through purer morals, or higher intelligence, or a better religion. The causes which sap the power of nations, and overthrow forms of civilization, are always moral. The "survival" in each age is of the races who have governed their vices and passions, or exhibited more self-control in government, or have improved their intellects, and have thus not been led away to superstition or bigotry, and have been enabled to preserve family life pure and physical power fresh.

In this age, one of the great "struggles for existence" has evidently been going on between two great families of races—the "Germanic," including the English-speaking and the German peoples, and the "Romanized Celtic," including the Irish and the French. For more than a century the Celts of France, with their large mixture of Latin and Teutonic blood, have led the modern civilized races, though for the last three hundred years in constant struggle with the Germanic, both the English and the Germans. During the same period, the pure Celts of Ireland have been in as constant struggle with the Anglo-Saxons, though uniformly beaten and crushed. Seven years ago, Louis Napoleon, leading the victorious Celtic race, aimed at planting the mixed Latin and Celtic peoples on the soil of the New World. From this blunder he never recovered. Urged by the reproaches incidental to this defeat, he provoked the final struggle with the Teutonic race too early for his own preparations, and his utter overthrow prostrated the whole Celtic race of France beneath the feet of the Germans. It has probably done even more. It has placed the Germans at the head of European power and civilization. Henceforth the Romanized Celts—indeed the whole Celtic race—must take an inferior position in the progress of races. Wherever they have been tried, they have been found wanting in civic virtues. In Ireland, when they controlled the country, they exhibited nothing but a spectacle of barbarous civil war. Their revolutions since have been only distinguished by bombast and murder. Masses of them have been transferred to our cities, and demagogues have erected, by their means, the most corrupt Government anywhere seen in the modern world, except in the head-quarters of the Celtic races—Paris itself.

In France, the Celts have equally failed. Just as in the time of Tacitus, no rule but that of the soldier and the priest has ever held them in subjection. They have no idea of self-government; of self-control for the sake of a State; of submission to the will of a majority. They inaugurate a new revolution amid the ashes of their country, desolated by a foreign invader. Nothing but the sword will ever subject them. In the large towns, their lack of self-control has destroyed family life and weakened physical power. With all the brilliant qualities of the Celtic races—their unquestioned bravery, their wit and genius, and their heroic devotion to the persons of their leaders—they must go down before the higher self-control, the purer family life, the stronger physique, the more elevated morals and greater political skill of the Germanic races. During the next decade of centuries it is evidently the English-speaking and Teutonic races which are to lead modern civilization and to govern the world. Natural or providential selection has chosen them for the superior races. In their hands will be the destinies of the future.

The Police and the Burglars.

The efforts lately made by the Police authorities to suppress "keno" and "faro banks," as well as other more disreputable establishments, throughout the City, are worthy of praise and encouragement so far as they go. But while they are looking after the gamblers, we trust they will not quite forget the burglars. Never have these knights of the jimmy displayed more audacity, or operated with more impunity and success, than now. The robbery of the Central Park Savings Bank on Monday, in broad daylight, at the busiest time of the morning, and in full view of a bustling street, has not been equaled in boldness since the somewhat similar exploit at the Park Bank two or three years ago. One night last week, a bright moonlight night, a tailor's shop in Fifth-avenue, on the second floor, was entered through one of the windows—the burglars, it is supposed, climbing up a water pipe, and carrying off property to the value of many thousands of dollars. This, however, is not so surprising a feat considering the fact that thieves have more than once of late gained access by means of the veranda or portico, to the upper floors of dwelling-houses in the evening, while the occupants were at dinner, and without fear of interruption, have quietly selected their booty and carried it off.

Yet, while the knaves are thus daily growing in skill and dash, the Police have by no means kept pace with them in either particular. The cases in which a thief is captured, or stolen property recovered, appear to be getting less, in proportion to the robberies, every day. That this alarming inefficiency is in a great measure ascribable to the pernicious and demoralizing system of rewards, we have already shown; but that evil influence is not peculiar to our own City, where there are doubtless other local causes working to aid this disagreeable end. What these causes are, we shall not now attempt to specify; suffice it to say that the corruption which rules in our civic Government, and which is sapping the vitality, the honesty, and the usefulness of one after another of our municipal departments, appears to extend its foul taint to our Police administration as well. Like master like man, is an old and true proverb, and we cannot expect to have a trusty or efficient Police force, so long as the men who control and appoint them differ from ordinary criminals only in the magnitude of their crimes.

A Parable and its Application.

Some time ago a number of United States citizens, most of them frugal persons of limited means, invested their money in an English railroad, the management of which was supposed to be founded on the usual standard of commercial probity. In all, they held about sixty thousand shares, representing six million dollars. After a time, these shareholders were not a little surprised and disappointed to find all dividends suspended—and yet the railroad was in excellent working order, and produced a very large income. They then resolved to send over a representative to England for the purpose of getting some sort of power in the direction of the company, and to this representative they intrusted their sixty thousand shares. The agent, soon after his arrival in London, sent the shares to be transferred, and they were instantly seized—stolen, in fact—by the fraudulent directors of the road. This was in itself a great outrage, but the shareholders relied fully upon the English Courts to do them justice. Strange to say, the judges were found to be in league with the thieves. An injunction was issued forbidding the shareholders even to seek for restitution of their property, and from that day to this the 60,000 shares have never been restored to their lawful owners. The directors who ordered them to be seized employ a very eminent firm of London solicitors, and Bench and Bar alike seem determined to cheat the American shareholders out of their property.

Now if this event had really occurred, what would the American people have said about it? Would they have been disposed to commend the conduct of British railroad directors, or British lawyers and judges? Would they have been in a hurry to invest their money in any more English securities? Would they not have pronounced the entire transaction a disgrace to the English name?

Well, the circumstances related really did occur—only the railroad invested in was an American road, and the investors were English people. That transposition in the persons concerned in the narrative does not affect the character of the transaction. The seizure of the shares was a robbery, unfortunately rendered legal by a Judge's sanction. What can be the opinion of the American people of such a trick? Now it must be remembered that the people who stole these bonds are represented in the Courts by a legal firm of which Mr. David Dudley Field is the head. If Mr. Field ever advised his clients to make restitution, no proof of it has ever been offered. He has continued to act for them, whereas it might have been supposed that he would have said: "This seizure of sixty thousand shares of stock must be atoned for before I can go on with any of your cases. The act itself is without excuse, and my honor is compromised by acting for clients who committed a very gross fraud while my firm were their legal advisers, and who expect us to identify ourselves with most of the causes they bring into Court." We do not accuse Mr. Field's firm of recommending the seizure—what ground they took we have no means of knowing. They did not apply for the injunction we have referred to—but they are known pre-eminently as Fisk and Gould's lawyers, and it is hard to believe that one or other of them has not been consulted in the prolonged litigation arising out of the transaction described. They are still the legal representatives of Fisk and Gould, and restitution has not been made—two facts which cannot be explained away. Mr. Field merely contents himself with endeavoring to discredit everybody who impugns his conduct. Gen. Barlow is a "person." The Times, he says—and it is about the fiftieth hypothesis he has put forward in relation to the Times—is controlled by Mr. John Bonner, one of the litigants against the Erie Road. If this were true, it would not be an answer to the charges brought against Fisk and Gould, or against Mr. Field for acting as their legal adviser. But it is not true. Mr. Bonner never influenced or tried to influence this journal—he has had as little to do with its course on any question as the man in the moon. The *Westminster Review*, to which Mr. Field has sent his letter, will doubtless take proper notice of this fact. And our English contemporary probably knows quite enough of the management of the Erie Road to be aware that we have attacked it in the interests of commercial honor, which ought to be dear to men of all nations, but which Mr. Field's clients have recklessly trampled under foot.

What It All Comes To.

The report of the San Domingo Commission does not add very much to the information already in possession of the people, but it puts it before us afresh in an official form. The Commissioners interpreted the resolution of Congress under which they were appointed liberally. Their report is exhaustive, and all the various subjects submitted to their investigation are thoroughly discussed. The political, social, and moral condition of the people was found to be much in advance of other communities similarly situated. If the Dominicans are idle, it is because no person is sure of reaping the fruit of his labor. The fertility of the soil renders much labor unnecessary, and there is no market for the supplies which are actually raised. Dominica is pronounced "one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth," capable of producing sufficient coffee and sugar to supply the wants of the United States. President Baez, far from being a usurper, is regarded even by those opposed to him as the only man "who can hold the nation against domestic faction and foreign foes." Since the return of the Commission, news has been received of the defeat of the army of Cabral. This man, who has been called a patriot and a hero, was found by the Commissioners to be a mere insurgent leader, commanding an insignificant army, composed largely of Haytians who were armed, fed, and clothed by the Government of Hayti. Luperon is neither more nor less than a bandit, "stained with crime," and sheltered in the territory occupied by the force of Cabral. The Commissioners inquired as far as possible into the condition of the people on the Island of Jamaica and of the Republic of Hayti, and found the contrast to be in favor of the Dominicans. The people were almost unanimous in favor of annexation. They were thoroughly conversant with the subject, had well discussed it, and looked upon it as the only means of self-preservation.

The Spanish occupation of the island has been placed in a new and different light by the researches of the Commissioners. Spanish occupation failed by reason of violated pledges, brutal officers, outrages committed by those in authority, interference with religious beliefs, and the fear that slavery was to be re-established. As for the debt of the island, it was ascertained to be about fifteen millions of dollars, and the revenue of the Republic was $772,634. Not the slightest taint of "a job" was found connected with any of the negotiations preceding or subsequent to the treaty. The grants to individuals were made for the purpose of internal improvements, and would tend to the benefit of the whole people. The subject of annexation will probably not be further considered during the present session of Congress, and before another session is opened the people will have had time to form a deliberate judgment upon the course which ought to be pursued.

MINOR TOPICS.

Tweed's Tax Levy bill passed the Senate yesterday at a sign from the "Boss." The debate will be found elsewhere, and we commend Senator Parker's speech to the attention of our readers. The bill itself is one of the greatest outrages ever attempted in a free community—but that is a matter of no moment to the Boss. He wants the money, and will have it, and there's an end of the subject, especially as the Citizens' Association fully indorses the knaves.

Mr. J. Howard Wainwright's sudden death, yesterday, will occasion sincere sorrow to a wide circle of friends. Mr. Wainwright was a man of most estimable character, and in his social relations he was not only much respected, but he had engaged the affections of all who were brought into contact with him. He was worthy of the father of whose name and reputation he was justly proud. Of late years Mr. Wainwright had occasionally suffered from ill-health, but there was nothing in his condition to justify apprehensions of any serious results. The immediate cause of his death was effusion of blood to the brain. He will be deeply lamented, not alone by his family, but by all who knew his worth.

The bill for enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment, known as the Shellabarger bill, after receiving amendments in several important particulars, passed the House yesterday, by a vote of 118 to 91, all the Democrats voting in the negative. The bill will be found in full elsewhere. It confers power on the President to protect citizens in their liberties and rights, wherever the local power of States is insufficient to do so. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is understood some further amendment will be made. The end of the debate in this matter is not reached, and the session will, in all probability, be prolonged until at least the middle of the month.

President Thiers would do well to carry into effect his threat of attacking the southern forts of Paris. The dregs of the city population, to whom the present is a golden opportunity for indemnifying themselves for the enforced submission of the period of the siege, have already begun to plunder the churches. Pillage that begins with sacerdotal possessions is not likely to end there. The lower sections of the Socialists place a very free construction upon Proudhon's great aphorism that "all property is robbery." Banks, stores and private mansions will certainly be rifled if only a little time be allowed. The increasing squabbles of the only representatives of law vouchsafed to Paris at present, do not help to mend matters, and the rich and law-abiding citizens of the French capital will very shortly have poignant reason to lament their apathy to the progress of misrule, unless the hideous farce is immediately ended with national bayonets.

The bill granting State aid to the Midland and Adirondack Railroads was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly last evening. The first of these roads is a very important one for the commercial interests of this State. It will, when completed to its western terminus, tap Lakes Erie and Ontario. It opens in this State a section of country rich in agricultural and dairy products, which has heretofore been landlocked. The road is a trunk line, and will have the effect of restoring to the City of New-York much of the diverted Western trade.

Our famous Republican General Committee held a meeting, last night, at which a very general opinion was expressed adverse to the reorganization demanded by the State Committee, and by the general voice of public opinion. Mr. Greeley offered a resolution which, while describing the order of the State Committee as an injustice and a wrong, agreed to obey it. This was voted down by 91 to 9. Gen. Cochrane introduced a resolution sustaining Mr. Sumner on the San Domingo question, and another to the effect that it is "usurpation"—everything is usurpation nowadays—on the part of the State Committee to interfere in any way with the General Committee. No other action was to have been expected, but the State Committee is not likely to let the matter rest here.

A few days ago, Justice Dowling said he had arrived at the conclusion, "after a long consultation with the Superintendent of Police, that in order to improve the character of the City, it would be necessary to break up the 'faro' games, as well as 'keno,' and they had commenced with the day games, as the frequenters of those places were generally persons who could ill afford to lose." We wonder if it is the intention to make war on all the gambling hells of the City, or merely upon those vulgarly known as the "skin-game banks," and allow the fashionable dens on Broadway to continue undisturbed. Many attempts have been made to punish "Broadway men" under the Gambling act, but somehow it always happened that the "plucked pigeons," who were depended upon by the prosecution, were induced to withdraw on having their money refunded. The "day games" are bad enough, and ought to have been suppressed long since, but they are not so dangerous as the night games; for while the former are engaged in by the worst classes of the community, the latter dazzle the uninitiated with sumptuous suppers, foster a spirit of recklessness among the sons of the rich, and bring sorrow and desolation to homes that were once cheerful and happy. When we find Justice Dowling and Superintendent Kelso working together for the suppression of all the gambling hells, we shall then begin to think they do really mean to "improve the character of the City."

Some of the old and best-managed savings banks are declining to put the savings of the public committed to their charge in Tammany bonds. An instance came to our knowledge a few days since, not only in confirmation of this fact, but in illustration of the sad decadence of City credit from five per cent. a year down to seven per cent. under the Tammany rule. The Croton water loans of 1839-42 were favorite investments for more than twenty odd years, although carrying only five per cent. interest. The savings bank referred to, nearly thirty years ago, bought $1,000,000 of this security at a small premium. It fell due a short time since, and the million of dollars was collected, *but not reinvested in City credits bearing seven per cent. interest.* The trustees of the people's savings committed to their charge very properly believed it to be the part of prudence, and of duty, to reinvest the money in United States securities, at a cost yielding scarcely five per cent. interest.

The Alice Cary Monument Fund—The Memorial Window Abandoned.

An entertainment in aid of the Alice Cary Memorial Fund, consisting of readings by Mr. F. C. Harriot, was given, last night, at the Church of the Strangers. Owing, perhaps, to the specially great outside attractions, the audience was quite limited in numbers. Mr. Harriot commenced by reading Bret Harte's genre picture of "Tennessee's Partner;" followed it with poems by Alice Cary, N. P. Willis and others, and concluded with the memorable scene of Sairey Gamp's visit to Mr. Mould, the undertaker, which was received with tokens of special appreciation. After Mr. Harriott had concluded, Dr. Deems made some remarks which finally settled the vexed question of the Alice Cary Memorial Window. He said that Alice Cary belonged to no sect and no church. She did not belong to the "Church of the Strangers." Those who had originated the idea of a memorial window, thought that Church a fitting place for the window, because it belonged to no sect, but was as universal in its Christianity as Miss Cary herself was. They did not assert, nor mean to imply, that she was a member of the church. When the plan of a window was proposed, no other form of memorial had been suggested. Now a monument in Green-Wood had been suggested, and had received powerful support. He did not believe that both projects could succeed, and therefore advised all who had subscribed for the window to transfer their gifts to the Committee on a Monument, if one should be appointed. All gifts which had been received for the window, as well as the proceeds of the entertainment which Mr. Harriot had kindly volunteered, would be devoted to that object, and the plan of a memorial window would be given up for the present.

ALBANY.

The Two Per Cent. Tax-Levy Bill Before the Senate.

Protracted Debate Upon and Final Passage of the Measure—Senator Creamer as a Humorist—Tweed's Water Bill—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, April 6.—The Assembly this evening ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 69 to 30, the bill to grant State aid to the Midland and Adirondack Railroads. The total amount that the two roads will be authorized to draw under the bill is about two millions of dollars. It is thought that by confining State aid to the two roads which open up commerce from the lakes to tide-water, the objections urged by the Governor in his veto of last year's bill, will be overcome. This bill received the support of most of the New-York delegation, and its passage is strongly urged by the Chamber of Commerce and by business men generally in New-York. A bill was introduced and passed the Assembly to-night reducing the commutation fee of immigrants arriving at the Port of New-York from $2 to $1 50 per head. The passage of the Two per Cent. Tax Levy is duly celebrated by Senator Graham in the bar-room of Congress Hall to-night.

Tweed's Tactics on the Tax Levy Bill—An Animated Debate—Senator Creamer Makes an Explanation—Mr. Tweed's Water Bill—A Limitation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

The only feature worthy of note in legislative proceedings today, is the discussion in the Senate on the two per cent. Tax Levy, a full report of which will be sent you by telegraph. It was whispered about early this morning that the bill was to be taken from the table this morning under the order of third readings, in pursuance of the decision of a conference held last night by the leading spirits of the Tammany Ring, including Sweeny, Tweed, Hugh Smith, Connolly, Hall and Hoffman. It was necessary that something should be done soon with regard to the New-York Tax Levy, as Tweed has determined to adjourn his Legislature next week at all hazards; and after a lengthy discussion in the conference, it was finally resolved to put the two per cent bill through the Senate today, and leave it to be amended in the Assembly as the Ring shall desire. No one expects the bill to pass as originally introduced. The discussion on the bill was opened by Senator Parker, on a motion to refer it back to the Committee with instructions to strike out the third section. Mr. Parker confined himself at the outset mainly to the principle involved in the bill, which he argued was Anti-Democratic, Anti-Republican and in direct opposition to the idea of "local self-government" about which the Democratic Party in New-York City had prated so much, and which they had promised their constituents should be restored to them as soon as their party got possession of the Legislature. Mr. Wood followed in a similar line of argument, after which Mr. Creamer—who had been put forward as the principal spokesman of the Ring, although he has no particular liking for them or for the bill he was selected to advocate—proceeded to make an elaborate defense of the measure, arguing, with a sly touch of irony that made the speaker smile while he uttered it, that the bill was offered as a measure of "reform" and "economy" in the management of the City Government. He represented that the excessively modest men who now control New-York City were afraid to trust themselves with the unlimited power conferred on them by the new Charter, and were constrained to introduce this bill as a curb on their natural impulses toward extravagance. Twice during the delivery of this speech Creamer came near bursting into a horse-laugh, as his eye caught the innocent and admiring gaze of Boss Tweed, who sat on his right. There was no necessity, he claimed, for the Ring to come to the Legislature with any tax levy whatever, as the authority conferred by the Charter passed last Winter, enabled them to raise and spend five hundred millions a year for their various Departments if they saw fit. In fact, they were alarmed at the unbounded liberality with which they found themselves invested, and desired above all things to be restrained; and this two per cent. tax-levy scheme—invented by the great and good Nathaniel Sands—was the patent curb-bit which they proposed voluntarily to fasten upon their greedy jaws.

Creamer's effort was admitted on all hands to be one of the most successful attempts at irony, sarcasm and plausible absurdity ever delivered in the Senate. As one of the leaders of the Young Democracy last Winter, and the prospective leader of an Anti-Ring party hereafter, he evidently took delight in holding up to ridicule the men by whom his party was slaughtered a year ago, and did not fail to remind the Republican side of the Senate that they aided in that massacre, and were now reaping the fruits of their stupidity.

After Creamer closed, Murphy came in with a lame excuse for supporting the bill, of which he was evidently ashamed, but which was evidently the best he could do under the circumstances.

Hardenburg had sense enough to keep out of the discussion and contented himself with voting for party reasons for a bill which, as a lawyer and a statesman, he admits he would be powerless to defend.

A large number of amendments were offered by the Republicans and rejected. In order to make the bill more palatable, the amendment offered by Senator Kennedy when it was before the Committee of the Whole, that no moneys should be paid out to sectarian schools, was finally consented to, and, on motion of Senator Bradley, was adopted. As thus amended the bill passed by a strict party vote—ayes 17, nays 14.

TWEED BACKING WATER.

The jealousy of Tweed's confederates in the Ring, combined with the remonstrances of Peter Cooper, Marshall O'Roberts, and the other members of the association of "white-washers," has finally prevailed. They made such a howl over Tweed's last bill limiting himself to *five million dollars a year* in his Water bill, that the Boss was finally compelled to offer an amendment this morning cutting down the limitation to one million a year. The Boss said in excuse of himself for thus giving way to his more timid confederates, that he had consulted engineers with regard to the work to be done under the Water bill, and they had satisfied him that one million would be sufficient to complete the job. This, it will be recollected, was the limitation offered, in the way of amendment, by Senator Parker when the bill first came up in the Senate, but which was stoutly opposed by Tweed. The limitation signifies nothing, as the people will discover when the "Boss" comes before the Legislature next year and asks for another million.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......Albany, Thursday, April 6.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the United States Mortgage Company; authorizing Surrogates to employ stenographers; legalizing executions by County Clerks upon judgments by Justices of the Peace and docketed in their offices, and the sale of property on such executions; incorporating the Ocean Hill Association to improve portions of Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Central Park Savings Bank of New-York. Mr. Creamer introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes, so as to place incorporated libraries on the same footing with other corporations as to making annual reports, and subsequently reported the bill.

THE TWO PER CENT. TAX LEVY.

The Senate took up the bill to make provision for the local government of the City and county of New-York, and the Clerk proceeded to read it by sections.

Mr. Parker moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with instructions to strike out the third section, and said: "I consider this one of the most remarkable bills in the power or grants which it makes that has ever appeared on the files of this Senate.

or perhaps upon the files of the Legislature. To be sure it starts with the suggestion that the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, who are elected by the people, are authorized and required to raise by tax the moneys necessary for the government of New-York; but it goes on to say that they shall raise "the amount directed to be raised by the Board mentioned in the third section of this act, thus making the Board of Supervisors, and through them the tax-payers, absolutely subject as to the amount of taxes they shall pay to the requirements and the orders of the four gentlemen who are mentioned in the third section. But there is a limit suggested in the bill that the amount raised shall be equal to two per cent. upon the valuation fixed for the year 1871. We have had several petitions and suggestions for and against this bill, the Press and the public seeming to be divided upon the subject. I hold in my hand one of those petitions, signed by a large number of property-owners, and which is supposed to have emanated in part from the cities. It is headed, "Petition of property-owners in favor of the bill limiting the taxes of New-York City to two per cent. upon the basis now fixed for 1871." This petition was made about a month ago, and the petitioners knew, or supposed they knew, the basis then fixed for 1871; but from the bill as it is before us the word "now" is struck out so, that it reads "two per cent. upon the valuation of such estimates fixed for the year 1871." Now after the adjournment of the Legislature the assessments may be raised or even doubled; under the existing law it is entirely in the power of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to increase the valuations so as to make the amount on which the tax shall be raised as large as they see fit. That is one of the objections to the bill, but there is another. In the third section it provides that within twenty days from the 1st of June, the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks shall meet as a Board of Apportionment, and after fixing the amount to be raised, and after setting apart so much of it as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on bonds and stocks of the City and county for the year 1871, and for the payment of so much of the principal of said bonds and stocks as may become due within said year, and also so much as may be necessary to pay the proportion of the State tax to be paid by the City and County of New-York in said year, shall apportion the remainder thereof among the various departments and offices of the City and County Governments by the concurring votes of all the members of said Board. This section gives to four men, only one of whom, I believe, was elected by the people—perhaps, two—but that question is in dispute; it gives to these four men absolute power to compel the Supervisors to levy, and the people to pay, whatever amount of taxes they see fit. I beg leave again to remind the Senate of the suggestions which were made when we first came together here, that this new Government for the City of New-York was to be organized upon the principal of local self-government; and I submit, gentlemen, that you have not got that principle in this bill. Without caring to argue the matter at length, I call your attention to these provisions in this bill, and ask you where in it do you find the principle of local self-goverment, or the principle of no taxation, without representation? I submit, therefore, that this bill is all wrong, and that it ought not to be passed.

Mr. Wood—Last year we passed a bill for the purpose of creating a local government for the City of New-York, the object of which bill was asserted to be the repeal of the acts heretofore passed, creating Commissions for the government of that City, and the repeal was put upon the ground that by these Commissions previous Legislatures had forced upon the City of New-York a Government, and had therefore deprived the people of the right of local self-government. I stated at the time that although I, with others, joined in repealing these Commissions, the time was not far off when the people of New-York would apply for Commissioners to govern them again. I confess, however, that I did not think the request would come so soon, or that it would come in this form. By this bill it is proposed to create a Commission to govern the City of New-York, in comparison with which the Commissions created by a Republican Legislature sink into powerlessness and insignificance. Do the members of this Senate understand what this bill proposes? It proposes to give the entire raising of the revenues for the government of the City of New-York, and the control of them when raised, to four officials—"officials" who may now be men of integrity and every way qualified to discharge this duty, but how do we know that they will remain so?

Mr. Creamer—The Senator states the men who now hold these positions are probably men of integrity, and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this bill. Now I wish to remind him that those men are to remain in office from three to five years, while the provisions of this bill apply only to the next two years.

Mr. Wood—Possibly, Sir, these gentlemen now in office may continue in office until the objects of this bill have been accomplished; but if we pass this bill and establish the precedent, is there any reason why the system should not be continued beyond the term of the present incumbents? But whether the men are good men or not, the principle is the same; it is submitting the destinies of the City of New-York to a Commission—that form of government about which the gentlemen on the other side have made so much noise, and for supporting which they have so frequently denounced the Republican Party. It seems to me, however, that if we pass this bill it cannot fail to meet the Executive veto, if the Governor adheres to the principles which he has laid down in his veto of the bill directing the Supervisors of Livingston County to audit a certain claim, and to cause the amount to be collected from the county. He vetoed that bill because it directed the Board of Supervisors to levy the tax, saying that the statute very probably gave to the Board of Supervisors themselves the power to pass upon the property and the necessity of the appropriation, and the levying of the tax. Now this bill takes away all power and discretion from the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. What is the necessity for the Board of Supervisors? Why refer to that Board at all, when by the very items of the bill this Board of apportionment is to direct the Supervisors what amount of money to raise? The only reason for referring to the Supervisors at all is that the Constitution and the laws require that they shall pass upon this question. But the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York, is the Board of Aldermen, *ex officio*. They are elected by the people. Why, therefore, should not they have this power? They who are directly responsible to the people? Upon what principle do you take away this power from them and lodge it in this low Board? How can a Democratic Legislature, adopt a bill, with such a principle? It is in direct opposition to the doctrines which have been announced as those which are to govern this Legislature, now that it is under the control of a Democratic majority. It seems to me that this bill strikes at the very foundation of republican institutions and democratic government. I insist, as has been urged here repeatedly by Democratic Senators, that the County of New-York should have the same rights that are given to the other counties of the State. In every other county, so far as I know, the power of fixing the amount of taxation is left to the Board of Supervisors, and they make the appropriation, and levy the tax, and, I submit, it should be so in the County of New-York, unless there is some good reason why that power should be taken away from the Board of Supervisors, unless it is true that that Board does not possess sufficient capacity or integrity to discharge that duty. There are a great many serious objections to this bill, but it seems to me that those which I have stated should be sufficient to induce the Senate to reject it.

Mr. Murphy—I wish to ask the honorable Senator whether there is any law in existence which places this power in the hands of the Supervisors of New-York, or whether there has ever been any such law?

Mr. Wood—Certainly; I understand that now the Board of Aldermen must make out the Tax Levy, although I suppose it has to be sent to the Legislature to be approved.

Mr. Murphy—Ah! That is a very different thing: they merely form an estimate, which is sent up here to be approved. They have not the power to fix the amount. That power has always vested in the Legislature, and the object of this bill, as I understand it, is to vest that power in the City of New-York itself. Perhaps the form in which this bill proposes to do that may be objectionable; but certainly the facts of the case do not support the ground taken by the honorable Senator, that this power has ever been exercised by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Wood—I do not remember that I said that it had been exercised by the Board of Supervisors, but I do say that it ought to be unless some good reason to the contrary can be shown. From time immemorial the New-York Tax Levy has been sent to the Legislature to be approved, but the Board of Supervisors always estimate and fix the amount to be raised, and if it is right and proper, the Legislature approves it. At the same time I suppose that the Legislature have the power to interpolate other items if they choose. But I will vote now with the gentlemen upon the other side to take that power away from the Legislature and give it to the Supervisors of the County of New-York, if they possess the requisite qualifications to discharge the duty properly. Again, when we speak of the Tax Levy having to be sent to the Legislature for approval, it should be remembered that when it comes here it is always under charge and control of the delegates from the City who are elected directly by the people, and, therefore, either through the Board of Supervisors or through the Legislature. The levying of the taxes for that City and county has always heretofore been under the control of men elected directly by the people.

Mr. Creamer—I think that after the remarks of the Senator from the Seventeenth, Mr. Parker, and the Senator from the Thirtieth, Mr. Wood, a vote should not be taken upon this question until some of the positions which they have assumed, shall have been controverted and the difficulties which they have raised explained to the satisfaction of Senators who are asked to support this measure. In my opinion the progress of this bill since it was introduced by the Senator from the Fourth, Mr. Tweed, and the criticisms that it has received at the hands of politicians, statesmen and editors have been something extraordinary. Here is a bill the object of which is to restrict the expenses of the Government of New-York, so that they shall not exceed for the years 1871 and 1872, respectively, twenty millions of dollars. In other words, here is an effort made by the men who are responsible for the Government of New-York to put down the brakes upon all sorts of municipal extravagance, and yet we are met with the cry from the opposition here, and from the party Press throughout the State, that it is the most audacious attempt to grasp unlimited power that has ever been made since the adoption of our State Constitution, or in fact since we began to live under a republican form of government. It seems to me, Sir, that where schemes are on foot for the purpose of spending extravagantly the moneys of the people, they prosper and receive the unanimous vote of the legislative bodies, and universal indorsement of the Press. It seems, after all, that corruption does win more than honesty, and that measures of municipal reform do not meet with that encouragement from the Press or from either party that they should at all times receive.

Mr. Lewis—Will the Senator from the Sixth District (Mr. Creamer) support an amendment to this bill, limiting the amount to be assessed or collected this year to $22,000,000?

Mr. Creamer—That is already in this bill, as I shall explain further on. Now, who has the power today to levy taxes in New-York? Do the Senators who have spoken against this bill—do the members of the Republican Party or of the Democratic Party who are opposed to this bill—ever ask themselves that question, or can they answer it? What amount of taxes can the officers of the Government of New-York levy upon that City and county, under existing law? What restriction is placed by that law upon the expenses of that City and county? Can Senators answer the question? Why, Mr. Chairman, under the law, as it stands, the Municipal Corporation of New-York City has power to expend fifty millions—a hundred millions—aye, five hundred millions of dollars, if they see fit; and yet, when they come here and propose voluntarily to place these restrictions upon themselves, they are met with the factious accusation that they are attempting to grasp unlimited power.

Mr. Wood—Will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. Creamer—Cheerfully, Sir. I am desirous of giving Senators all the information I can upon this subject.

Mr. Wood—Does the Senator from the Sixth (Creamer) assert that the law which provides that the Tax Levy of NewYork shall be submitted to the Legislature was repealed by the act of last Winter?

Mr. Creamer—I say that the act which the Senator himself voted for last Winter gives to the Commissioner of Public Works, together with the Mayor and Controller, power, as a Board of Estimate, to expend $100,000,000, if they choose to abuse their powers to that extent.

Mr. Kennedy—Suppose the Commissioner of Public Works and the other officials have the power to contract debts for the City of New-York to the amount of $100,000,000 in a single year, how, except through the Legislature, are they to get the money to pay them?

Mr. Creamer—If the Senator will refer to the law, he will see that it confers upon the various departments of the City Government created by the new charter, which was voted for unanimously by Republicans and Democrats of both branches of the Legislature, power to make estimates. Those estimates are to be submitted to the Board of Appropriations, which is composed of the Mayor, the Controller, and the head of each department, and whatever amount they agree upon as necessary for the support of the various departments is by the law considered appropriated, and the Board of Supervisors are authorized and directed to raise that amount.

Mr. Kennedy—Have the officers of the City Government any further power over the question of taxation than the power to send their estimates here to be passed upon by this body?

Mr. Creamer—Why, the Senator, Mr. Kennedy, after his long experience on the Committee on Municipal Affairs, ought to know better than to ask such a question as that. Does he not know that even previous to the passage of the new charter, the items in the Tax Levies sent here to be passed upon were not more than perhaps one-fifth of the whole amount expended for the government of the City?

Mr. Kennedy—I do know, Sir, that the Tax Levy of the City of New-York does not include all the items of the expenses of the City. I know that it does not include the interest on certain bonds.

Mr. Creamer—That is just one of the things that it does include.

Mr. Kennedy—It does not include either certain other items that I could name, but it does inclue and has always included the expenses that are incident to the government of the City and county.

Mr. Creamer—The Senator has got down now to incidental expenses. If he will read the Tax Levy of 1866, he will discover that the Legislature appropriated only $1,600,000 out of an expenditure of $23,000,000 for the City and County Governments. Now, to show the power to expend money that is vested in that corporation today, without coming to the Legislature, I will read a few of the items for which they have power to raise the money. Our portion of the State tax is $6,500,000; Police, $300,000; schools, $2,750,000; charities, $100,000; fire department, $900,000; interest on debt, $3,500,000; salaries of judiciary, &c., $750,000; lamps and gas, $1,000,000; street-cleaning under contract, $750,000. Besides these items there are expenses of the Departments of Docks, Parks and Public Works incurred under previous laws. Here I am able to write out, without referring to the books, an aggregate of $21,000,000. And besides, there is the reserved powers that exist in the various departments under the act of last year. As I have already said, the course of the gentleman on the other side in opposing this bill after having voted for the act of last year, seems to me most extraordinary. I again assert that, under the acts passed here last year, the Corporation of New-York have power to expend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, and that the object of this bill is to put some restraint upon them in that respect. The Senator from the Seventeenth (Mr. Parker) says that if we pass this bill, the assessed value upon which the taxes are to be levied may be doubled. If the Senator was familiar with the manner in which taxes are imposed, then he would know that he is mistaken in that statement. The law requires that the books shall be made up previous to the 1st of January of each year, and then that no correction shall be made in them until the 30th of April, and that no changes shall be made unless upon the sworn affidavits of parties interested, and I tell him that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, where changes are made, they are made not by increasing the assessments by striking them off the books altogether. The gross value of the property assessed this year will be much less than it was last year.

Mr. Parker—I wish to ask the Senator whether the Board have not the power to increase the amount of individual assessments until the 30th of April?

Mr. Creamer—We have not the power at this day. The law requires that public notice shall be given that the books are open for correction.

Mr. Parker—Will you not have the power between this and the 30th of April to increase the assessments?

Mr. Creamer—No, Sir.

Mr. Parker—Why not?

Mr. Creamer—Before this bill was introduced, and before that Department had any knowledge that such a bill would be introduced, an earnest effort was made to enter the enormous amount of personal property that had previously escaped taxation, so as to lighten the burden on real estate, and notices were sent to every name in the *Business Directory* assessing each individual on a certain sum. It is safe to say that by the passage of this bill (which confers these powers for two years,) the aggregate amount of taxes that can be raised will not exceed $2,250,000, either this year or next year. Now we ask our friends here, we ask Senators who are opposed to us politically, to assist us in perfecting our City Government under the charter that they gave us last year. Under that charter which conferred powers upon the officers of the City Government for four or five years, it is impossible to bring about a change in a day. Republicans and Democrats in that city must accept the situation. There is no power to change it. You, gentlemen on the other side, gave us the charter that we are living under, as much as anybody else. It passed this body by a vote of 30 to 2, and the other House by a vote of 110 to 5. Both parties voted for it, and surely if a bill giving the corporation of New-York power to make such large expenditures met your approval last year, this bill which is amendatory of that, and which is designed to restrict their power of expenditure cannot fail to receive your approval also. I support this bill because I believe that it is eminently a measure of reform, which has been introduced here in response to the demands of the people of New-York, by those who are responsible for the government of that City, and who are trying to give it the best government possible. It is no matter who opposed the charter last year, or who was anxious to alter it then; it cannot be changed now. No matter whether at the next election you secure the Gubernatorial chair or not, you cannot thereby change our charter. A Republican Governor would have no more power to make a change in the Government of New-York City than I would. That City is now as it ought to be, independent of the State Government, so far as the management of its local affairs is concerned.

Mr. Wood—Suppose this bill does not pass, and the law remains as it is now, in what way will the money be raised to pay the expenses of the City Government?

Mr. Creamer—It will be raised in accordance with the provisions of the charter, and of the amended Tax Levy of last Winter. It will be raised by the various Departments making estimates and submitting them to a Board composed of their own chiefs, with the Mayor and the Controller, and whatever amount they agree on as necessary the Board of Supervisors are authorized and directed by the law of last Winter to raise. Is the Senator satisfied with the answer?

Mr. Wood—I am not satisfied that that is correct law by any means.

Mr. Creamer—I repeat that this is a measure of reform, and that it is necessary, in order to give us the full benefit of the charter of last year. There is nothing secret about this bill—nothing that those who support it are not willing and anxious that the public shall know. The charge which has been so often made here that this bill confers extraordinary powers, sounds strange, coming from those who voted for the acts of last year, giving the power of expenditure that I have already illustrated. The Senator from the Seventeenth, (Mr. Parker.) makes the objection, that of these four gentlemen only one is elected by the people. But how are the officers who now make the appropriations chosen? In nearly every case they have been appointed by the Executive of the City Government. Now, in conclusion, I repeat that I shall support this bill, because it calculated to restrict powers of these City officers to expend the public money and thereby to correct a defect in the law now governing them, which allows them to raise any amount of money they deem necessary, independent of the other branches of the local government and of the Legislature.

Mr. Wood—The Senator has not stated what objection there is to leaving this power to the Board of Supervisors instead of conferring it upon these officers.

Mr. Murphy—I do not rise to discuss the provisions of this bill, but merely to state the reasons which justify me in my own mind in voting for it. The bill, perhaps, is not exactly what I would like it to be. We have passed a bill in regard to the City of Brooklyn of the same tenor, which is more satisfactory to me than this; but still I know that I cannot have my particular views accepted in all respects, and, therefore I have looked at this bill to see whether there is anything in it which should command my support. I have always maintained the propriety of giving to the City of New-York the power of fixing the amount of taxes to be raised for its own municipal purposes. New-York is an exception to all the counties of the State. From time immemorial, its tax levies have been enacted by the Legislature. Even when New-York was a small city of only twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants, the same form was gone through with, of coming to the Legislature for a law to authorize the levying of taxes annually; and yet we have now in this State the City of Brooklyn, containing a population four hundred thousand, where this matter of taxation is left entirely to the local authorities, under the same rule as applies in regard to the other cities of the State. Now, as a matter of principle, I do not see why we should make an exception against New-York, and insist upon fixing her Tax Levy here. But more than this. In the course of my experience here, I have observed the great evils which result from bringing that Tax Levy here. Year after year an estimate would come up from the City authorities of the amount required to be raised, and when it came here that estimate was regarded as a kind of horse upon which all kinds of riders were placed—special legislation in favor of individuals and corporations, so that the Tax Levy sometimes went away from the Legislature loaded down with half a million or a million of dollars more than the local authorities had asked for. This is a very serious evil, and has had its influence, in connection with the other reasons I have named, in leading me to make up my mind to favor any measure which would give back to the City of New-York the right to levy its own taxes.

Mr. Wood—I would ask the Senator whether any of these riders were put upon the Tax Levy except by Senators or members of the other House representing the City of New-York.

Mr. Murphy—I have been here ten years. I am sorry to say so long, and this is the first time that I have been in the majority in this Senate. All the riders to which I have referred were put on not by the party then in the minority here, but by the party which was in the majority—the party to which the Honorable Senator from the Thirtieth (Mr. Wood) belongs.

Mr. Wood—I ask the Senator if there were any of those riders which did not have the approval of the representatives of the City of New-York.

Mr. Murphy—I will answer the Senator by saying that some of the fiercest combats upon the subjects of these riders have been between the members from the City of New-York; sometimes they were united in their action upon that subject, but very often they were not, now let us look at this measure itself. It proposes to give to a board in the City of New-York the right to fix the amount that shall be levied for the different purposes of the City Government. The members of that Board are four in number. The Mayor, who is elected by the people, and three other City officers appointed by him, the Controller, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Works. It is objected that these gentlemen are not all elected by the people. Now, the charter of New-York, for which most of the honorable Senators of the other side voted, provided that these officers should be chosen in this way—that they should be appointed by the Mayor, who was himself an elective officer. And who knows better than these officers what will be required for the purposes of the City Government? This Board comprises the highest officers of the City, and to them better and more safely than to any one else can be committed the important trust of estimating the amount of taxes which are necessary to be raised annually. That they are not elective officers, certainly, is not our fault, any more than it is the fault of Senators on the other who voted for the charter last year. But the Mayor himself is elected, and if he makes improper appointments to these offices, he is directly responsible to the people, who at the next election can thrust him from his position and put one in his place who will make proper appointments. What does this bill do? The taxes of New-York last year, according to my recollection, were nearly twenty-four million dollars.

Mr. Parker's motion was lost.

Mr. Bradley offered the following as an additional objection:

> It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or the Board of Apportionment herein created, to appropriate or apply any portion of the tax herein authorized to be raised in aid of any private or sectarian school, or to any institution or enterprise that is under the control of any religious denomination, or to borrow any money on the faith or credit of the City, to be applied to any such purpose; but the foregoing restriction shall not be held to prevent an appropriation by the said Board of Apportionment, from the tax herein authorized, of one dollar a week in addition for each foundling taken charge of and supported in the Foundling Asylum, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and excepting the provision exempting free libraries, hospitals and churches from assessment, as provided in the 117th section, chapter 137, laws of 1870, or to make appropriations in aid of the following charities, viz.: Five Points Mission, Ladies' Union Relief Association, Orphan Asylum, corner of Prince and Mott streets, Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum, the Hahnemann Hospital, Women's Medical Hospital College, the Prison Association, St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, St. Joseph's Home, the Blind Mechanics' Association, the Female Assistance Society, the Patriots Orphans' Home, the Shepherd's Fold, the German Mission Society, the Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents, the Wayside Industrial Home, the New-York Dorcas Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Ladies' Christian Union, the Association for Befriending Children, the New-York Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, the Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Society for Indigent and Crippled Blind in Seventh-avenue, the Hospital for the Relief of the Nervous and Paralytic Poor, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary. And for the following-named dispensaries, viz.: The New-York, the Northern, the Eastern, the De Witt, the North-eastern, the North-western, the Yorkville, the Harlem, the Manhattan, the Eclectic, the Dispensary of the New-York Medical College for Women, the New-York Homoeopathic Dispensary, the Branch Homoeopathic Dispensary, Tompkins-square, the North-eastern Homoeopathic Dispensary, the New-York Homoeopathic College Dispensary, the Western Homoeopathic Dispensary, the Central Dispensary, the German Dispensary, the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, the Infirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry, the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, the Orthopedic Dispensary, the Metropolitan Homeopathic Dispensary, the New York Opthalmic and Curval Institute, and the other institutions and societies now provided for by law.
>
> The excise moneys derived from licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors since the organization of the present Board of Excise Commissioners, and the moneys hereafter received for such licenses, may be appropriated for charitable purposes by the Board of Apportionment herein provided for, as they may determine from time to time.

Mr. Lord said he intended to move to strike out the word "sectarian."

Mr. Bradley said he had no objection.

Mr. Chapman wished to have the amendment printed before voting upon it.

Mr. Tweed—Gentlemen upon this side of the House are uniformly in favor of making appropriations to all these charitable institutions, without caring whether they are Methodist, Episcopalian, Catholic, or Presbyterian. I belong to all those denominations. [Laughter.] I am a tolerationist in religion. I believe that a man can get to heaven without belonging to either of the religious denomination, if he regulates his life by the principle and precept of the Bible. Therefore, I believe in supporting all deserving charities, without asking what denomination control them. If I am sick, I don't care whether it is a Catholic a Methodist or a Universalist who nurses me—so long as I get good care. [Laughter.] We, on this side, are in favor of aiding all the charities. So now, gentlemen, on the other side, offer your amendments, inserting deserving charities, and we will accept them.

Mr Tweed said he was a tolerationist, and wanted to provide for all denominations—that is, the poor and rich of all. He knew of no particular way to get to heaven except in following the teachings of the Bible. He was not in favor of any partiality in doing good, or in performing acts of charity. He wanted to do good to all, to be charitable to all. The object of this amendment was to provide for these institutions which might be called Sectarian, for the reason that they are under the charge of Christians of all denominations.

Mr. Chapman moved to have the bill and amendment laid on the table and printed. Lost—13 to 17, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Miner, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—13.

Nays—Messrs. Banks, Bradley Candwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburgh, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—17.

Mr. Bradley's motion to amend was then adopted—19 to 15.

Mr Lewis moved to amend by restricting the amount of tax raised annually to $22,500,000. Lost—ayes 14, nays 17.

Yeas—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—14.

Nays—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Candwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—17.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate transacted no business of importance during its evening session.

The proceedings in the Assembly during the day and evening proved merely of a routine and unimportant character.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, APRIL 7—4:30 A. M.

FRANCE.

The Insurgents Dislodged at Neuilly.

Cannonading Going on Near Issy and Vanvres.

Churches Sacked, Priests Insulted, and Jesuits Shot.

Sanguinary Retaliations Threatened by the Nationals.

THE PARIS REVOLT.

More Fighting Near Neuilly—Fierce Cannonading Between the Forts—Courts-Martial to be Organized.

Versailles, April 6, via London, April 7.—The insurgents have been dislodged from the bridge of Neuilly. A fierce cannonade is kept up between Chatillon and the forts of Issy and Vanvres. A deputation of Parisian merchants have had a consultation with President Thiers. A bill has been introduced into the Assembly to accelerate the action of Courts-martial.

It is apparently the purpose of the Commander of the Versailles army to completely invest the capital. The lines are already established on the left bank of the Seine. Bagnoux has been occupied, and it is expected that the occupation of L'Hay and Choisy-le-Roy will soon follow.

The Nationals have been ordered to retire behind the forts and remain on the defensive. Bergeret claims that the fire of the forts has dislodged the Government troops from their advanced positions. The Commune is making requisitions on the shops for arms and ammunition.

Adherents of the Versailles Government to be Arrested—Reinforcements for the Nationals.

Paris, April 6th, via London, April 7—3½ A. M.—The Commune decrees the arrest of all persons accused of complicity with Versailles, and a jury of investigation will decide who shall be detained as hostages. Every execution of a National taken prisoner, or of a civil partisan of the Commune by the Versailles officers, will be immediately followed by the execution of treble the number of hostages.

Cluseret reports to the Commune that the reorganization of the National Guard will give them 100,000 picked men. He adds that at the present moment the policy of the patriots is to maintain an attitude of defense.

Rochefort's journal is severe in its condemnation of the administration of affairs by the Commune.

The Churches and Convents Sacked and Priests Insulted.

Brussels, April 6.—A nun, who escaped from Paris and arrived here today, reports that churches have been sacked, priests insulted, arrested and maltreated, and convents entered at night and searched. A rumor prevailed before she left that twenty Jesuits had been shot. M. Assy succeeded in escaping from Paris after he had been hunted from place to place by the Communists.

Jesuits Arrested—The Versailles Government Waiting for Artillery.

London, April 7—6 A. M.—Special dispatches to the *Daily News* report that all the officers and professors of the College of the Jesuits in Paris have been arrested by the Communists.

M. Grousset, appointed by the insurgents Delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent out a circular addressed to the Representatives of France abroad, notifying them of the election and organization of the Commune.

The army of Versailles is waiting for heavy artillery to attack Fort d'Issy.

The peace plenipotentiaries of France and Germany will have another meeting at Brussels on Saturday.

Stoppage of Telegraphic Communication with Paris.

London, April 6—Evening.—Direct communication by telegraph with Paris has ceased, the wires having been cut by the insurgents. The city is again isolated, and all dispatches have to be sent from points outside the lines of the National Guards.

THE ELECTIONS.

Election in Connecticut of all the Republican Candidates Except the Governor.

Hartford, Conn., April 6.—The *Evening Post* of this city announces the election of the entire Republican State ticket, with the exception of the Governor. The vote in detail, as given in the large towns, shows that English has generally run ahead of his ticket, and Jewell behind, probably on account of the Capitol question. The Republican ticket, except the Governor, has probably more than 100 majority.

Hartford, April 6.—The election returns at the *Courant* office, which have been carefully revised and footed up, show that English's plurality for Governor is only 17. In these returns the scattering votes are not given, but there is little doubt that there are enough of them to throw the election into the Legislature. The official canvass of the votes will not be made for two weeks. The *Courant's* returns also show that all the other Republican State officers are elected by the people by handsome majorities, as follows:

Morris Tyler, Lieutenant-Governor, by 306 majority.

Hiram Appelman, Secretary of State, by 250 majority

David P Nichols, Treasurer, by 339 majority.

Joseph W. Manning, Controller, by 334 majority.

The complete returns show that there is a Republican majority of 26 on joint ballot in the Legislature—5 in the Senate and 21 in the House. The House stands 130 Republicans to 109 Democrats.

The Rhode Island Election.

Providence, R. I., April 6.—The complete returns of the State election give Padelford, (Rep.,) for Governor, 8,819; Steere, (Dem.,) 5,345. The Senate stands 26 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and 1 no choice. The House stands 51 Republicans to 13 Democrats, and 8 no choice.

The St. Louis Municipal Election.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.—The official majority for Capt. Brown, who was elected Mayor on Tuesday, is 2,034. The lowest majority is for Doyle, Harbor-master, 1,559, and the highest majority is for W. C. Carr, Auditor, 2,783. The majority for F. W. Mathias, (Democrat,) for County Treasurer, is 5,096. The proposition for the county to subscribe $1,000,000 to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad, was defeated by a vote of 4,762.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

War Department—Office of the Chief Signal Officer—Washington, April 6, 1871—7½ P. M.—The rainy and threatening weather prevailing Wednesday night on the lakes was dissipated with light rains during the night, and followed by brisk north-west winds and clearing-up weather. Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, has prevailed today east of the Mississippi. The temperature has risen very rapidly at several points, but least so in the Eastern States. The rains on the Pacific Coast have ceased, and brisk south-west winds now prevail there, with clear weather. The pressure has fluctuated slightly over the country, with a tendency to increase in the northern half, and to diminish in the southern half.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no certain indications of any important change in the weather for to-morrow. An area of low pressure seems to be forming in the North-west.

Meteorological Observations at Mount Washington.

Summit of Mount Washington, N. H., April 6.—Observations at 7 o'clock P. M.: Barometer, 29.88; change plus, 0.34; thermometer, 18°; change plus, 15°; relative humidity, 0.64; wind, west; velocity, 21 miles per hour. The temperature was only 2° at 6 o'clock A. M., but has been increasing steadily during the day. The wind blew at a tremendous rate all night and this morning.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Adverse Action by the General Committee—The Communication of the State Committee Referred—A Resolution by Mr. Greeley Rejected.

The Republican General Committee met at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street last evening, Hon. Horace Greeley presiding. Col. Jas. B. Fairman moved to expunge Ex-Alderman Dayton's recent resolution about Tammany Republicans from the minutes, but Mr. O. D. Conover and Gen. Aspinwall opposed the motion on the ground that it had already been rejected. The motion was lost, after which the Committee went into secret session. A very protracted debate subsequently transpired regarding resolutions about reorganization, and the San Domingo question. The report of the Republican State Committee ordering reorganization in this City, was presented and read, after which Gen. John Cochrane moved the following, which was ultimately adopted by a vote of 99 in its favor to 1 opposed:

Whereas, The State Committee have, upon charges and petitions preferred, decided to break up this General Committee and the twenty-one Assembly District Associations connected therewith; and to organize another General Committee, and other District Associations in their places; and

Whereas, The charges and petitions on which their action is avowedly taken have been shown, without refutation, to be destitute of foundation in fact, and an arrant pretense; and,

Whereas, This General Committee is, within the admission of the State Committee themselves, the regular Republican organization of the City of New-York, established by the paramount authority of the Republican Party of the State of New-York, in State Conventions assembled; and its constituent Assembly District Associations are, by the same admission, the regular and only organizations of that party, created by the same paramount authority within their respective Assembly Districts; therefore,

Resolved, That the determination of the State Committee to dissolve the regular Republican organization of the City of New-York, and to create another, without cause and without power, is an act unprecedented in its nature, without justification, incompatible with the principles and life of the Republican Party, and altogether an act of usurpation, unmitigated by either policy or necessity.

Resolved, That we, the General Committee, and the twenty-one Assembly District Associations whose delegates compose it, and through whom the Associations speak, decline, in our capacity of the regularly-authenticated Republican organization of the City of New-York, to accede to this usurpation of the State Committee, or to co-operate in the same; but maintaining, in their integrity, the powers intrusted to us by our fellow-Republicans of the State, through their State Conventions, do purpose and intend, now and hereafter, faithfully, fairly and honestly to discharge the duties of our office.

Resolved, That the communication read from the State Committee, addressed to Hon. Horace Greeley and Hon. William Orton, be referred to the Special Committee, of which Sinclair Tousey is Chairman, with power.

Ex-Alderman Dayton was the only member who voted against the resolution, Mr. Greeley, as Chairman, not voting.

Mr. Greeley offered as a substitute to the resolution the following, which was rejected by a vote of 99 to 9:

Resolved, That this Committee believing itself the regular and only organization of the Republicans of the City and County of New-York, and recognizing no right in the State Committee unless expressly authorized to do so by the vote of a State Convention, will yet evince, as our predecessors have repeatedly done, our readiness to submit to injustice and wrong in the hope of thereby subserving and promoting the Republican cause, and we therefore consent to the reorganization proposed by the State Committee, and direct our Chairman to co-operate with Mr. Wm. Orton in effecting it.

Hon. Thomas E. Stewart recommended that Gen. Cochrane's resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, which was lost.

The following resolutions were offered by Gen. Cochrane, and were referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the recent deposition by the United States Senate of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, from Senatorial dignities, defines to the American eye, with startling distinctness, the outlines of this tragic tableau. It is the 13th day of May, 1856. The curtain rises upon a Senate Chamber, a seated Senator and a stricken blow. The 10th of March, 1871, has come. Again, the Senate chamber, the seated Senator, and a blow. Fifteen years have passed. The Senate House and the man the same:—say you who saw the deed, all else unchanged, how falls the blow of slavery then, beneath the blow sped by vicarious vengeance now?

Resolved, That greatly as the importance of San Domingo in its commercial and agricultural value, and as a naval station, giving control over and access to the waters of the Carribean Sea, makes its acquisition desirable to the United States, the vast cost of transplanting American civilization in a semi-barbarous island, and of maintaining it there against seditious assault and conterminous enemies, and the largely increased expenditure which would be required should cause us to hesitate, while it were wiser, in our opinion, that Congress should postpone the project indefinitely.

Resolved, That extend as we might the area of freedom over both arctic tracts and tropical fields, yet we think that the area just now needs protection at home more than expansion abroad.

Resolved, That we approve of the provisions of the bill introduced by Hon. Reuben E. Fenton into the United States Senate, for reforming the abuses into which the Customs Revenue laws have fallen; that the people, now burdened with heavy taxation, have a right to expect the strictest economy shall be observed by all administrations alike; an economy, which, it is clear, does not comport with the system under which a Collector of Customs and a Surveyor of the Port of New-York has each, upon occasion, been known to receive $90,000 per year, for services which one-tenth part of the sum would have amply compensated.

The meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock.

Meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republicans—Address by Charles S. Spencer.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer delivered an address before the Union Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District, last evening. He said that there were many persons who supposed that the Republican party was fast falling to pieces, and that on the strength of the supposition many of the Democratic leaders in Congress and elsewhere were assuming the old domineering tone. The Connecticut election had proved the falsity of this idea; never in its history had the Republican Party possessed so much latent strength as at present. Men who pretended to say—as Frank Blair and Fernando Wood did—that Gen. Grant was trying to create a military despotism here and at the South, were either fools or knaves. He believed in the Kuklux bill, and had he been in Congress, as he thought he ought rightly to have been, he would have voted for Ben Butler's original measure. In respect to San Domingo, he had been brought up in the manifest destiny school, and if he had his way, would annex Canada, Mexico and Cuba, besides that little section which was now exciting so much discussion. There were points in which the Republican Party would have to undergo a change; instead of taxing the present generation to reduce the public debt, it should be funded, and he also thought that the manufactures of the country had now been built up sufficiently to stand without protection. Though neither of these were strictly party questions, they would soon be generally accepted by the Republicans.

It was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of Hon. Wm. A. Darling, as Appraiser, and Ex-Congressman Laflin, as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, meets with our hearty approval."

Domestic Unhappiness and Suicide—A Sad Story.

The body of a woman was found in the North River last evening at the foot of Twenty-second-street. From appearances, she had been some time in the water. She was attired in a silk dress, black seal-skin sack and fine under-garments. Her shoes were gone, but had doubtless been washed away. About her neck was a gold chain, to which was attached a gold watch, No. 18,884, made by Tiffany, and with "E. F." on the case. She had three rings on her fingers, one a solitaire diamond, one with eleven diamond stones, and one a plain gold puzzlering. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The body was subsequently recognized as that of Emma Fox, the wife of the late W. W. Fox, who died about three weeks ago at the Everett House, and was buried in Westchester County. She was about twenty-eight years of age. On the 11th of February she left the residence of Mrs. Moser, No. 432 Fifth-avenue, about 10½ in the evening, having first threatened to drown herself in consequence of her husband's dissipation. She had left her home some short time before, on account of a dispute, and had taken refuge at the house of Wm. Moser. On the evening in question when she left the house, Mrs. Moser's son followed her, but by some mischance he lost sight of her in Eighth-avenue, near Twentieth-street, and she was never afterward seen by that family. Fox was at one time worth $100,000, and had lived at Newport, R. I.; and one of the quarrels between him and his wife was about her refusal to sign a deed by which he could raise $30,000, with which to continue his dissipation. When Mrs. Fox disappeared the Police were informed, and Detectives Heidelberg and Simington were employed to work up the case; but the water hid from their view all trace until the body floated last evening to the surface. After Fox died, personals were published in the papers to attract her attention, but of course none of them were ever answered. The sad circumstances of this painful suicide will doubtless be brought to light during the inquiry before the Coroner.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union-square,) is first in the field with two publications which will be eagerly sought for—the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*—both containing pictures of special interest in relation to the recent wedding of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The *Illustrated News* gives double-page portraits of the young couple, a fine view of Inverary Castle, the Duke of Argyll's seat, sketches from the land of "Lorne," and numerous engravings of wedding-presents. The present number of the *Graphic* is not quite so rich in marriage pictures—they are reserved for the next number. Mr. Brentano has also republished a review and criticism of Mr. Darwin's *Descent of Man*, by Alfred Russel Wallace—the real author of the theory of natural selection. Mr. Wallace's criticism willl be found to repay attentive perusal, and Mr. Brentano has brought it out in a handy form and at a low price. The enterprising news-vender also has *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, and many other foreign publications.

At Dunlap's new hat-store, at No. 174 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, boys' and youths' Hats, new styles.—*Advertisement*.

Easter Hats for gentlemen at Dunlap & Co.'s, No. 174 Fifth-avenue, and No. 589 Broadway.—*Advertisement*.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Our Sunday edition of the 9th inst. will be replete with interesting and readable articles.

Among several sketches specially prepared for this issue will be found graphic details of an INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE TROUPE at present performing in New-York. The unreserved and artless conversation of our Eastern visitors, together with their first impressions of our American civilization and their accounts of their life at home, furnish matter which is at once instructive and amusing.

Another paper will be given on THE DRESS OF OUR AMERICAN WOMEN, containing many useful hints for really artistic and becoming costume, and calling attention to the unities of face, figure and age, which no lady who aspires to dress well can safely neglect.

We shall endeavor to find room for one or two interesting letters from correspondents, which have lately been received.

The department of CURRENT LITERATURE will contain, as usual, a well-selected story, and numerous extracts from the freshest books and periodicals.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will be found original and varied; the weekly summary of Dramatic Intelligence will completely cover the latest annals of the native and foreign stage, and the Art Criticisms will include interesting notices of the newest products of our local studios.

The special department allotted to MILITARY GOSSIP will be as comprehensive and readable as heretofore.

The space devoted to miscellaneous reading matter does not impair the fullness of the latest news by mail and telegraph and the variety of the local reports contained in our Sunday edition.

As a family newspaper, the character of this paper is too well established to require any iteration of the fact that all objectionable features are rigorously excluded both from its advertising and literary columns.

As a medium for advertisers, it will be found one of the most valuable and effective that any journal can afford. It circulates among the best classes of the community, and is, perhaps, more thoroughly and carefully perused than any similar publication. To insure proper classification, advertisers should send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

Why not get rid of that red, rough and freckled complexion, when it can be so easily exchanged for transparent and marble purity by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are charming. Why not restore, save and soften your hair, which is so certain to to be done if you use Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, the best dressing in the world.

Royal Havana Lottery—EXTRAORDINARY.—In drawing of April 25 the capital price will be $200,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

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Spring Suits and Oversacks in great variety at COLFAX & OVERTON'S, Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

DIED.

BAYLEY.—At the Getty House, Yonkers, on Wednesday, 5th inst., Richard Bayley, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, April 8, 1871.

DYCKMAN.—On Wednesday, April 5, Betsey Ann, wife of William N. Dyckman, and daughter of the late John Honeywell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, from her late residence, No 364 West 33d-st., at 10 o'clock.

GARNETT.—On Thursday, April 6, Julian de Courcy Garnett, son of John J., and Julia de Courcy Garnett, in the 2d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 364 West 23d-st., on Easter Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HALL.—On Thursday, April 6, 1871, Warren Spafford Hall, infant son of Samuel B. and Ella S. Hall, aged 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John B. Spofford, No. 121 Leroy-st., on Saturday afternoon, April 8, at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPHSON.—On Wednesday, April 5, Lucy, wife of Albert Josephson and daughter of Chas. Morningstar, in the 20th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 437 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, this, Friday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati and Boston papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, April 6, after a severe illness, Sarah J. Lawrence, aged 53.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her residence, No. 231 East 30th-st.

LEGGAT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 7, Ophelia, wife of Andrew R. Leggat, and daughter of Alexander and Lauretta Slater.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 7, at 3½ P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MORRELL.—On Thursday, April 6, Evelina Louisa ("Little Lulu") Morrell, only daughter of T. H. Morrell, aged 5 years.

Particulars in Saturday's papers.

McCORMACK.—On Thursday evening, April 6, Thomas A., only son of Joseph E. and Eliza J. McCormack, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PRATT.—At Bergen, N. J., April 6, Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age.

SCOTT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, April 5, Kate S. Scott, daughter of Rebecca T. and the late William Scott.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, William E. Humbert, corner Central-av. and 6th-st., Plainfield, on Saturday, at 10 A. M. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be at South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12:45 P. M. to accommodate relatives and friends. Train for Plainfield leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 8 A. M.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Thursday morning, April 6, J. Howard Wainwright.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—On Wednesday, April 5, after a protracted illness, Mary H., wife of Samuel Ward, and daughter of the late George Houston, aged 51 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, Bull's Ferry Hill, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—At Norwood, N. J., on Wednesday, April 5, of diptheria, Hattie, youngest child of N. Curtiss and Delia Dana White, aged 4 years and 5 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

GENTS' $8 SILK HATS FOR $7.

SUCCESS WARRANTS PROGRESSION.

OUR $7 HAT IS A SUCCESS.

We now offer our regular $8 Dress Hat for $7.

THIS IS PROGRESS.

THE TIMES DEMAND IT!

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Retrenchment, economy, activity, and getting back to first principles, is the order of the day.

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Boys' & Youths' Hats in great variety, moderate prices.

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MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT

Will positively take place TO-NIGHT. Doors open at 7 P. M. Concert to begin at 8. It will be conducted by Mr. J. R. Thomas, and the list of performers will comprise such well-known names as Mme. Anna Bishop, prima donna; Miss Fernande Tedesca, violinist; Mr. William Candidus, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. J. N. Pattison, pianist; Mr. William Dressler, accompanist.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.—1. Duo, "I Pescatori," Gabussi; Mr. Candidus and Mr. Thomas. 2. Piano Solo, "Grand Polka de Concert," Pattison; Mr. J. N. Pattison. 3. Scena, "Ah, Come Rapido," Meyerbeer; Mme. Anna Bishop. 4. Violin Solo, "Capricio," Vieuxtemps; Mlle. Tedesca. 5. Song, "To Stella in Heaven," (first time,) Thomas; Mr. Candidus. 6. Song, "The Standard Watch," Lindpaintner; Mr. Thomas.

Part Second.—1. Piano Solo, "Grand Fantasia," Pattison; Mr. J. N. Pattison. 2. Ballad, "On the Banks of Quadalquiver," Lavenu; Mme. Anna Bishop. 3. Violin Solo, "Air and Variations," David; Mlle. Tedesca. 4. Romanza, "Trovatore," Verdi; Mr. Candidus. 5. Song, "Bonnie Dundee," Scotch; Mr. Thomas. 6. Trio, "Oft in the Stilly Night," arranged by J. R. Thomas; Mme. Bishop, Mr. Candidus and Mr. Thomas.

Tickets, $1, for sale at the hall from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The holders of tickets purchased at the depository No. 596 Broadway, will be admitted on presentation. Parties wishing programmes for the evening entertainment will be supplied by calling at the depository.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, April 8, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 5½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$2.500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET, half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD-BALLS, solid sleeve-buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$480.000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 25. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,364.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A SPLENDID
DOUBLE-PAGE PICTURE
by
THOS. NAST.
and
NEW POEMS
by
BRET HARTE
and
JOHN HAY,
(WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR IT,)
in
THIS WEEK'S NUMBER
of
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
BESIDES
SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS,
AND VARIED AND
ENTERTAINING LITERARY MATTER.
ALSO, THE CONTINUATION OF
"A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION,"
By Charles Reade,
WITH NUMEROUS ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

TEN CENTS A NUMBER;
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

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Persons desirous of securing copies of this Extra Number before an advance in price, should subscribe immediately, at
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Price 25 cents.
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AN ELABORATE REVIEW AND CRITICISM,
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Author of
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT
at
POTT & AMERY'S,
Cooper Union, 4th-av.,
New-York.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN BOSTON.

Arrest of a Receiver in New-York—He is Held by Justice Hogan at the Tombs.

The wholesale glove warehouse of CHURCHILL, GILLMAN & Co., No. 50 Chauncey-street, Boston, Mass., was entered by burglars on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 28, soon after 6 o'clock, at which time the store was closed, and before 9 o'clock was robbed of 300 dozen of gloves, worth $3,900, and sixteen pieces of silk, worth $4,480, all of which was successfully carried off. The burglary was not discovered until the next morning, when Mr. CHURCHILL was summoned by the Police to visit the store, and there found one of his partners and two detective officers. From the nature of the burglary the Police became convinced that the work had been done by a notorious burglar named GEORGE HALL, who had been seen in Boston about that time. This HALL had been a bank-note engraver, and had been arrested for making a spurious plate for a bond, for which offense he was sentenced to five years imprisonment. After coming out of prison he became concerned in a bank burglary, was again arrested, and had to serve ten years in prison. He had only left prison about two months when this burglary was planned and carried out. The Police of Boston had been watching him during that time; had traced him to Oxford-place, a blind street in Boston, and there always lost sight of him. When the Police suspected HALL of this burglary, they resolved to search for him in Oxford-place, and then discovered an alley-way leading to Oxford-street. No one in Oxford-place seemed to know HALL, and the officers determined to seek him out in Oxford-street. Three houses from the corner of the alley-way in Oxford-street was the residence of Dr. HOGER, and to this house HALL was traced. From Mrs. HOGER the officers learned that a man answering HALL's description had hired rooms of her under the representations that he was a mercantile agent. He told her that he had a partner, who sometimes might occupy the room during his absence, and they might even be at times together. Further inquiries developed the fact that Mrs. HOGER knew all about the burglary, having overheard the whole thing planned.

On the night of the burglary, the goods were all taken to that house, where they were unpacked, the wrappers taken off, the articles repacked and sent off by express before 9 o'clock. HALL went off with the expressman, and during his absence Mrs. HOGER went to his room and there found the wrappers of the silk and gloves. Some of these wrappers and bands Mrs. HOGER saved and gave to the officers. She had said nothing about the burglary before the visit of the officers, from fear that in the absence of her husband, Dr. HOGER, HALL and his partner might do her bodily harm. When HALL returned that night, after shipping the stolen goods, he cleared up the room, and then left for parts unknown, neglecting to pay his rent.

The officers next traced HALL to an infamous house in Pleasant-street, where he was living with a woman not his wife. They there arrested HALL, but he refused to make any statement that would lead to the recovery of the property. The Police then ascertained that the stolen goods had been taken to the Providence Depot by an expressman named RICHARD BRACKETT, and they soon had this man under arrest. At the Providence Depot they learned that PETER MAGUIRE, who was subsequently identified as the partner of HALL, had been seen there on the night of the burglary. Having this clue they went to Providence and there found MAGUIRE, and in his possession discovered 150 pairs of the stolen gloves. The silk was not recovered. The Police then learned that HALL and MAGUIRE had been seen in the company of JOHN FOWLER, alias "Spirits" FOWLER, and that the three had been together at 5 o'clock on the evening of the burglary. He also was arrested, and the four, HALL, MAGUIRE, BRACKETT and FOWLER, are now awaiting trial in Boston on the charge of burglary.

Mr. CHURCHILL, during the present week, was called to this City to purchase some goods, and Mr. SIMON SEELIGMANN, of No. 70 Franklin-street, of whom Mr. CHURCHILL had purchased gloves in November last, paid him a visit. Mr. SEELIGMANN had purchased, through commission merchants, on Tuesday last, fifty-seven dozen pairs of gloves, and his salesman had recognized some of these gloves as similar to those he had sold to Mr. CHURCHILL in November. Mr. CHURCHILL, on examining them, saw at once that they were part of the stock stolen from him in January, and the matter was placed in the hands of Detective FIELD, who traced the goods through different hands to RUDOLPH LUTTOSCH, of Hoboken, who said they had been intrusted to him to sell on commission. As he was unable to produce his principal, he was held by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, to answer the charge of receiving stolen goods.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATION.

Full Text of Mr. Shellabarger's Substitute Bill—A Comprehensive Scheme of Legislation for Southern Outrages.

The substitute for the Kuklux bill reported to the House yesterday by Mr. SHELLABARGER, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject any person, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in action at law, suit in equity or other proper proceeding for redress. Such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies, provided in like cases in such Courts under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or destroy the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, against the will and contrary to the authority of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of duty of his office, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any witness, in any Court of the United States, from testifying to any matter pending in such Courts, fully, freely and truthfully, or to injure any such witness in his person or property on account of his having so testified, or by some intimidation or threat to influence the verdict of any juror, in any Court of the United States, or to injure such person in his person or property on account of any verdict lawfully assented to by him, or shall conspire together for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person, or any class of persons, of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws. Each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more that $5,000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor, as the Court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the Court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as the Court shall determine; and if any one or more persons engaged in any conspiracy such as is defined in the preceding section, shall do or cause to be done any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be impaired in his person or property or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so impaired or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such impairing or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, revised upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases, in such Courts, under the provision of the act of April 9, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any State shall so far obstruct, or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion, or class, of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, and shall fail, or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceeding section, shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

Provided, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment it shall be deemed expedient, to direct voluntary enlistments of any of the militia of the United States, in lieu of all or any part of the force herein authorized to be employed for the purpose aforesaid, for a term of service not exceeding thirty days after the final adjournment of the next session of Congress.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State, or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States; and during the continuance of such rebellion and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, provided that the President shall first have made a proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse, and provided also that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1872.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

Trinity Easter Chimes.

On Easter Sunday the services at Trinity Church will begin at 10½ A. M. The following programme will be performed on the chimes by JAMES E. AYLIFFE, beginning at 10 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Let the merry church-bells ring."
3. "The world itself keeps Easter Day."
4. "Christ is Risen."
5. Nature's Allaluia.
6. Easter Hymn.

The above programme will be repeated in the afternoon, beginning at 3½ o'clock.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange yesterday (April 6) was dull after the excitement of the past three days, the attendance light and the bidding wanting in that spirit which has of late characterized it. A large part of the real estate offered was withdrawn, and such as was disposed of brought hardly average figures. The following is a review of the transactions:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, sold the premises known as No. 74 Seventh-avenue, near Fifteenth-street, embracing a four-story high-stoop brick house, (with brown-stone trimmings,) and lot, the latter in size 22 by 100. MARKS ROTHSCHILD purchased the property for $20,450. The same firm also disposed of a number of up-town building lots, located respectively on Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, near Eleventh-avenue, and on One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, near St. Nicholas-avenue. The prices and locations with names of purchasers are given in detail in the recapitulation below. The sale was one in partition, made to settle certain interests, and all the lots, except those bought by Mr. LEHMAIER, were, it is said, purchased by or for the parties having a share in the realty. The result of the sale was, therefore, one fixing a valuation, rather than determining the real value of the lots sold. At an administrator's sale Mr. MULLER also sold a leasehold property in Brooklyn, on Henry, near Middagh-street, including two brick houses and a lot 30 by 60 for $7,900. Purchaser, WM. A. COLLIER. No other sales were effected.

The following real estate was offered yesterday at the Exchange, and subsequently withdrawn, the bids, where any were made, being deemed inadequate:

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., two four-story brown-stone-front houses and lots—latter 20 by 70—on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, and four other similar houses and lots in the same block, on the west side of the avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street. For one of the houses $23,000 was offered, but not taken. Two-story frame house and lot, No. 160 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues, nominally sold for $6,000 to H. FINKEN, for the owner. Four full-sized lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, and three full lots on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth-street. No bids.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 401 East Fifty-seventh-street, north-east corner First-avenue, lot 17.9 by 57.2, house 40 feet deep; $12,500 bid, $20,000 asked. Also, a two-story and basement brick house and lot, the latter 19 by 107.2, in Brooklyn, known as No. 214 High-street, south side, between Gold-street and Hudson-avenue; $5,200 bid, $6,000 asked. No further business was transacted.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Commercial Exchange, under the direction of J. COLE, auctioneer, several sales at public auction were effected, with but, however, indifferent results. Property on the north-east corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street, on Gold-street, near Walker, on Eighth-avenue, near Degraw-street, and on Sackett-street, near Sixth-avenue, was disposed of. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, under the direction of G. R. STEPHENS, Esq., referee, property on Tompkins-avenue, near Hart-street. The last-named piece of real estate, as the amount of the lien was not bid, was purchased by the Equitable Insurance Company, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed and plaintiff in the suit in question; four four-story brick stores and lots on Fulton-street, between High and Nassau streets, known as Nos. 171, 177, 179 and 181, respectively, and two lots, each 25 by 110, on the north side of Bergen-street, between Grand and Washington avenues, all advertised to be sold, were withdrawn for the want of bids. Few persons were in attendance at the Salesroom, and but little interest was manifested. For particulars in regard to the property sold reference is made to the summary appended:

The only sale noticed for today is one by order of the Sheriff at the Exchange in this City; auctioneers, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE; property, five-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 39 Ridge-street. The sale is not a positive one, being subject to adjournment, and as the day is Good Friday, probably but little business will be transacted.

The auction sale of houses and lots at Hudson City, advertised to be sold on the premises on Tuesday last by A. D. MELLICK, JR. & Co., did not take place, as anticipated, but was again adjourned until the 11th inst.

New-York Exchange Sales, Thursday, April 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick house and lot, No. 74 7th-av., w. s., 22 ft. s. w. of 15th-st., house 22x55, lot 22x100, Marks Rothschild, purchaser	$20,450
4 lots n. w. corner 11th-av. and 67th-st., together, forming a plot 100.5x100, R. Howenstein, purchaser, $2,000 each	8,000
4 lots n. s. 67th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., in rear of above, each 25x100.5, same buyer, $1,575 each	6,300
3 lots n. s. 68th-st., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, M. Mullins, purchaser, $1,825 each	5,475
4 lots s. s. 69th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.5, same buyer as above, $2,900 each	11,600
4 lots, 2 n. s. 120th-st. and 2 s. s. 121st-st., adjoining in rear, 400 ft. w. of 7th-av. and near St. Nicholas-av, together forming plot 50x201.10, R. Howenstein, purchaser, $3,025 each	12,100
4 lots similar to and adjoining above, 2 n. s. 120th-st., and 2 s. s. 121st-st., 405 ft. w. of 7th-av., plot same size, B. Lehmaier, purchaser, $3,100 each	12,400

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 3-story and basement brick houses and lease of lot, Nos. 23 and 25 Henry-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Middagh-st., lot 30x60, lease 18 years from May, 1861, with covenants, ground-rent $100 per annum, Wm. A. Collier, purchaser	$7,900

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, April 6.

BROOKLYN.

By James Cole.

3-story and basement frame house, (Union Hotel,) small frame house adjoining, and two lots, Nos. 231 and 233 York-st., n. e. corner Hudson-av., lots together 50x58, sold in one parcel, P. C. Hammel, purchaser	$10,600
3-story and basement brick house and lot No. 71 Gold-st., e. s., 15.11 ft. s. of Water-st., house 20.7x35, with extension, lot 20.7x80, Charles Simons, purchaser	5,000
3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 73 Gold-st., adjoining above, house 20.7x36, with extension, lot same size, Chas. H. Spencer, purchaser	4,800
3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 75 Gold-st., adjoining above, house 18.9x36, with extension, lot 18.9x80, Edward Fay, purchaser	4,200
1 lot w. s. 8th-av., 100 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 25x100, James McIntyre, purchaser	4,000
3 lots, s. s. Sackett-st., 280 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 20x100, John Dorain, purchaser, $1,200 each	3,600
1 lot, with building thereon, e. s. Tompkins-av., 62 ft. n. of Hart-st., lot 19x100, Equitable Life Insurance Co., purchaser	4,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OR ALL CASH—An entire block of sixty-four lots on the West Side, between 9th and 10th avs., on grade and in perfect order for immediate improvements; neighborhood excellent; suitable for first-class residences, or public buildings, or an institution; price asked, $600,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement, 20 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor house. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 47th-st., North River, and No. 2 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEAT three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 53d-st., near 6th-av. Price $30,000. Will take a country-seat valued at $12,000, in part payment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55x98.9, in complete order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone-front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 60th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 713 Broadway,
Offers for let or lease:

The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; NO LIQUOR.

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BELOW 34th-st., a four-story brown-stone house, three rooms deep all the way up; the house is 25x67 feet, and has many conveniences not found in this class of house, and being in the centre of the block, makes it light and cheerful; lot 100 feet; price $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PLOT OF THIRTEEN lots, fronting on Boulevard, 88th-st. and 11th-av., together being one-half of block between Boulevard and 11th-av., south side 88th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY house No. 214 West 40th-st., near Broadway, every improvement, complete order. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $9,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 242 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS the following very desirable suburban property for sale:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

AT FORDHAM.	
House and 7 acres	$35,000
House and 8½ acres	20,000
House and 3½ acres	25,000
House and 1½ acres	20,000
House and about ¾ acre	14,000
All within ten minutes' drive of the depot.	
AT TREMONT.	
House and lot, 100x120	$12,000
House and lot, 54x120	10,000
All within five minutes of the depot.	
AT MORRISANIA.	
House and lot, 175x186, five minutes from depot	$31,000
AT THROGG'S NECK.	
House and 9 acres	$25,000
AT MOUNT VERNON.	
Two houses and lots, 100x160, forty-five minutes from 26th-st., each	$7,500
AT WHITE PLAINS.	
House and about 6 acres, one hour from 26th-st.	$30,000
AT PORT MORRIS.	
House and 5 acres, suitable for a hotel	$60,000
AT NEW-ROCHELLE.	
Farm of 160 acres, per acre	$500
CLIFTON, S. I.	
House and 4 acres with greenhouse.	
AT BRISTOL, R. I.	
Stone house in principal street or will exchange for City property.	$16,000
DEPOSIT, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.	
House and 6 acres	$12,500
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.	
House and lot, 348x400	$33,000
AT TENAFLY, N. J.	
House and 50 acres	$50,000
AT MIANUS, CONN.	
House and 80 acres	$25,000
AT SCARSDALE.	
Plots of 25 acres, with building; 35 acres unimproved, near depot.	

Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, at Mott Haven, Port Morris, Tremont, Fordham, Fordham Ridge, High Bridge, West Farms.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT and farm in the town of Rye, Westchester County; large and elegant mansion, 50x135 feet, with about 270 acres of land; beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views of the Sound and surrounding country, embracing Holliday's Park; location perfectly healthy, and easy of access many times a day by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Rye or Portchester, from either of which depots it is distant about four miles. Mansion contains all modern conveniences; excellent stables, large carriage-houses, good barn, icehouse, graperies, greenhouse, (large brook runs through the place,) and all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Is in every respect a residence, built and improved by the present owner at a cost of over $100,000, independent of the land; elegantly furnished, and all in fine order. Plan can be seen at the office. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island—the residence of the late Dr. J. S. Westervelt. The premises consist of a large dwelling-house, contains furnace, gas and water, large stable, greenhouse and grapery, very fine garden, and much fruit of all varieties; about nine acres of land; ten minutes from Tompkinsville and New-Brighton ferries; forty minutes from Wall-st.; communication hourly through the day and evening; views of bay, ocean and City unsurpassed; perfectly healthful location. If not sold previously as a whole, it will be offered in May in parcels. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.; or, to
T. WESTERVELT, Executor,
No. 56 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

AT TARRYTOWN—TWENTY-FIVE miles from New-York, on Hudson River, for sale a new frame house, thoroughly built; has double Mansard slate roof, hot and cold water, bath-room, heater, gas, bells, ample closets, and every convenience; lot 36x152; location central, on high ground, convenient to depot, churches, schools, &c.; price, $7,500; terms very easy. Apply to Rev. Mr. GUILBERT, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA—A house, with two and a half acres of ground, stable, &c.; house part stone and wood; first floor finished in hard wood; eight bedrooms; all conveniences; about ten minutes' walk from landing; the grounds are well laid out with shade and fruit trees, garden, &c. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, furnished; houses for gardener, stable, large grapery, gardens, &c.; horses, cows, poultry, farming implements, &c., on the premises. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE Sound, near the village of Rye, at Milton Point, a desirable residence for both Summer and Winter, and good garden and stable attached; commanding delightful views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, with excellent bathing and boating. Apply to J. W. GEDNEY & MILTON, Rye, or to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 83 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruit, forest shade-trees; large commodious residence; every convenience, gas, water, stream; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AND SPECULATION residence, twenty rooms; situation perfect; fruit, shade, stables, &c.; depot two minutes; with or without fifteen acres; seven minutes; joining Stewart's Garden City; price below value; terms easy; also best store property in village. Picture of residence at BIGGS & SON, No. 206 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY-SEAT, with twenty-five to 100 acres, as desired; east bank, extensive water frontage, fine views, healthy location, abundance of fruit; two hours from City, one-quarter mile from depot; for sale or to rent. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

AT NYACK—FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY desirable house, eleven rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, good shade, carriage-house if desired, furnished or unfurnished; convenient by boat or cars; rent moderate. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, at Metuchen, N. J. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, consisting of nearly twelve acres, with a large and elegant house, containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining on the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $32,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to
J. P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York,
or W. H. CROSBY, No. 261 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$8,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J., SPECIALTY.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., offer valuable places for sale at low prices. Also places to rent. W. H. Wiley, Orange, will accompany any one desiring to look for country homes.

A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, AT HARRISON, mansion and 25 acres of land, beautiful lawn, evergreens and shade trees in great variety; fruit in abundance: out-buildings complete; splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; $16,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE LAST OF THE CHEAP LANDS of Long Island for sale, two tracts at Islip, one of 300 acres and one of 600.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE RESIDENCE of L. G. Morris, at Fordam Heights, with as small quantity of land as desired; four miles from Central Park; three-quarters of a mile from Tremont Station, Harlem Railroad; steam-boat landing within three minutes' walk; liberal stabling; carriages, if desired; garden, green-house and grapery, coachman's and gardener's houses, gas in mansion and stable, stationary basins, &c., and a never-failing supply of water without hand-pumping; the place is calculated for a Winter as well as Summer residence; the owner is going to Europe. For information and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY French attic and basement stone house, 42 feet wide and 86 feet deep, on 8th-av., corner of 92d-st., facing the Central Park, with twenty-two lots of ground, handsomely laid out in flower and vegetable gardens; handsome shade-trees and abundance of fruit-trees, fine grapery, green-house, stable, &c.; the place is splendidly situated, of easy access, and affords all the pleasures of a country home with the conveniences of a City house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LEASE—ON THE BANKS OF THE East River, half a mile above Astoria, (three-quarters of an hour by boat from Peck-slip, half an hour by carriage to Central Park,) a country residence; house 60x54. Ten acres of land, lawn, flower and kitchen gardens. Every variety of choicest fruits and flowers. The house is partially furnished, has a furnace, and has been used as a Winter residence. There are stables, barns, greenhouse, bath-house and ice-house on premises. Rent $2,500. Apply at No. 3 East 45th-st.

HAVERSTRAW.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; piazza, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; communications by boat and rail three times daily; splendid view of the Hudson. For particulars address MCB., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, West 15th-st.; modern improvements; good order; $1,300, or partly furnished, $1,600. Also, the four story high-stoop house No. 118 West 14th-st., now undergoing repairs, to be put in complete order throughout; will be ready for occupation before May 1, $3,000. Also, a number of other desirable houses at various rents. J. DENHAM & CO., 266 West 23d-st.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ONE OF the best and most desirably located places in the city; five minutes from depot; house contains about fifteen rooms; about one acre of land; will be rented, furnished, to a private family only, for $4,000 per annum, or unfurnished, for $2,500 a year. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN perfect order, in eligible position, with pleasant and attractive surroundings; five minutes from the depots, and convenient to the City; rent $650; has gas throughout. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Jamaica, Long Island, or Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN AN ENGLISH basement house, a pleasant front room and small room adjoining, containing basin with hot and cold water; suitable for a physician or music teacher; rent $18 per month; possession 15th inst.; bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 353 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn; an excellent location; immediate possession; rent moderate. To examine, apply on premises; for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE beautiful cottages of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rents low; access by Harlem boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st. to Astoria, or ferries from James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON. HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—To let, in desirable locations, at reduced rentals, for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Murray Hill, 100 feet from 5th-av.—Four story, high stoop, brown stone, with steam heater, burglar alarm, billiard-table, all in complete order, to a private family only. Address Post-office Box No. 416.

TO LET—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 101st-st. and the Bloomingdale Road, a good dwelling-house and stable, with about seven lots. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 79 5th-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, on 89th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, containing eighteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; fine view; lot 50x100. Inquire on the premises, or of P. R. KISSAM, National Bank of Commerce.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO RENT, AT Morristown, N. J., the residence of John Hone. Parties wishing to see the place will please apply for a permit at the office of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO let, consisting of twelve rooms, including bath-room, with all modern improvements; No. 71 East 10th-st., north-east corner 8th-av.; rent $1,200 a year. Inquire of the owner H. ROSENTHAL, No. 51 3d-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET the second floor of a pleasantly-located house in the Ninth Ward, to a gentleman and wife; rent $35 to $40 per month, according to room required, including gas. Address J. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STORE, eleven rooms, No. 333 Court-st., near Union; occupied a number of years as dry-goods and fancy-goods store; some furniture and counter. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED FROM MAY 1, A three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 121 West 32d-st., to be seen by permit.
R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—34TH-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, in good order, with all improvements; can be had for boarders. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION—A two-story and basement brick house, with gas and water; rent, $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, all improvements, No. 407 East 84th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a four-story brown-stone house on Lexington-av, near Gramercy Park.
NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT CARMANSVILLE, 152D-ST., furnished, a house, stable and four lots of ground. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

TO RENT—FOR BOARD OF OWNER AND wife, country-seat, near the City. Office of H. B. STANTON, No. 4 Warren-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER, IN THE splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts. The stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine eighty horse-power; Otis' patent elevators; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100, or four stores 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 25x35, WITH four large plate-glass windows, fronting on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate, lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE five-story New-Brunswick stone-front store, No. 925 Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.—SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Premises Nos. 337 and 339, between 1st and 2d avs.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and lot, No. 328, near 1st-av.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET—Lot and stable, No. 225.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET—Vacant lot, No. 228, near 3d-av.

STANTON-STREET—House and lot, No. 231, corner Pitt.

STANTON-STREET—Three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 219, 217, 215.

DELANCY-STREET—Brick house and lot, No. 125.

BROOME-STREET—Nos. 244 and 246, corner Ludlow-st.

LUDLOW-STREET — Three-story English basement brick house, No. 81.

LUDLOW-STREET — Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 83.

SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND STREET — Two lots, near Grand Boulevard.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
HANDSOME HOUSES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Four-story brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 161, north side, between 6th and 7th avs., elegantly frescoed, and in splendid order.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 441, north side, between 9th and 10th avs., in fine order, with all improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 9TH-ST., AND LOTS ON 10TH-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. H. Baker and P. H. Jonas, Executors:

NINTH-STREET, BROOKLYN—The plot of land, together with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situate on the southerly side of 9th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av. The house is filled in with brick, 23x46 feet, with an extension of 13x20 feet, contains nine rooms, bath-room, painted walls, marble mantels; halls and parlors are finished in black-walnut; gas throughout; piazza in front and rear. Lot 40x112.6 feet.

TENTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the north side of 10th-st., sixty feet east of 4th-av., and immediately in the rear of the 9th-st. property; each 20x80 feet.

J. H. HINDLE, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.
THE GREAT EAST SIDE PROPERTY,
PATERSON, N. J.
GREAT SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS
ON EASTER MONDAY.

J. H. HINDLE, auctioneer, will sell at Public auction on EASTER MONDAY, April 10, 1871, the best property in Paterson, part of the Willis-st. tract. Great bargains may be expected. Be on hand to secure them. Now is the time to secure a suburban home. Lots will never be cheaper. Terms easy. Very little cash required. Balance can remain on mortgage for five years. Sale will commence and continue daily at 1 P. M. until adjourned. Horse-cars will run free from Erie Depot. If Monday should be wet, sale will commence on Tuesday.
A. DERROM.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE THE EBLING ESTATE.
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE ON HARLEM RIVER, 121ST-ST.

HOUSE and NINE LOTS OF GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the rights of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. FLEURY, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. M. De Lavalette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.

All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick P. Naehr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 641 and 643 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, with an American family, five or six rooms, between or about 4th and 7th avs., and below 40th-st.; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, bath, stationary tubs or privilege of laundry; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars of accommodations and price, WEST SIDE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Consisting of basket phaeton, saddle and harness, all in perfect order; pony is 13 hands high, 6 years old, black points, flowing mane and tail; is warranted sound and kind, free from vice and tricks, and perfectly safe for a lady or child to ride or drive; is a real family pet; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply to private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st., or address Post-office Box No. 416.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS old, sound and kind. Inquire in the rear of No. 28 North Washington-square; price, $300.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERLAND and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.
GEO. W. PECK,
No. 36 Pine-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."
A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

MACHINERY.

JOHN T. DUNKIN,
NOS. 552, 554 and 556 WEST 27TH-ST.,
BUILDER OF STEAM-ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
Special attention given to repairs and new work for sugar refineries, marble mills, and gas works. Several engines for sale.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

PERSONAL.

D. BREACH VOUCHSAFE THAT vouch buzz bateful chief.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

600	yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
13,030	yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
11,610	yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
223	dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
8	dozen 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
5,087	pounds Linen Thread.
575	pounds Cotton Thread.
262,585	yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
66,000	Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
28,000	yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C C A."
187,000	yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
71,800	yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
17,600	yards Linsey, equal to "Park Mills."
30,000	yards Blue Flannel.
29,932	yards Red Flannel.
964	dozen Men's Socks.
316	dozen Women's Hose.
361	dozen Children's Hose.
17,182	Red Flannel Shirts.
1,360	Gray Flannel Shirts.
5,312	Hickory Shirts.
195	Calico Shirts.
20,490	yards Satinet.
500	dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10,000	pounds Yarn, (assorted colors.)
200	Fancy Woolen Shirts.
100	yards Bleached Sheeting, for shrouds.
270	yards Jeans.
270	yards Blue Check.
75	Balmoral Skirts.
140	heavy Blanket Shawls.
25	single Blanket Shawls.
80	Woolen Counterpanes.
800	yards Colored Drilling, (for dress lining.)
1,000	yards Blue Denims.
2,154	pounds Gilling Twine.
1,404	pounds Cotton Maitre.
684	dozen Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds, best cast-steel.
167	dozen half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds, handled, best cast-steel.
5,220	Tinned Iron Kettles.
3,780	Fry-pans.
345	dozen Tin Pans, (2, 4 and 6 quarts.)
317	dozen Iron Table-spoons.
775	dozen Tin Cups.
1,840	dozen Butcher-knives.
21	dozen Hand-saw Files.
225	dozen Tin Pails, (no covers.)
40	dozen Tin Pails, (with covers.)
1,040	dozen Hoes, best cast-steel.
15	dozen Spades, best cast-steel.
20	dozen Coffee-pots, (2 and 4 quarts.)
100	dozen Table Knives and Forks.
5,700	Camp Kettles.
328,000	Needles.
25	gross open Thimbles.
1,164	dozen Awls.
589	dozen Awl Handles.
200,000	brass-headed Nails.
50	dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
51	dozen Cast-steel Shears.
110	dozen Wire Sieves, (in nests of 3.)
290	dozen Pairs Wool Cards.
500	pounds Indigo.
300	Sides Bridle Leather.
850	Beaver Traps, (Newhouse, No. 4.)
300	Muskrat Traps.
200	Fox Traps, (Newhouse, No. 2.)
100	Mink Traps.
8	dozen Skinning Knives.
63,000	Glover's Needles.
498	dozen Ax Handles.
477	dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted sizes.)
199	dozen Fish Lines, (assorted sizes.)
106	dozen Coarse-tooth Combs.
21	dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
14	dozen Zinc Mirrors.
1,400	Powhatan Pipes.
1,400	Reed Stems.
7	dozen Sheep Bells.
7	dozen Pressed Ladles.
4,300	bunches Beads.
500	Paper Pins, (assorted.)
100	gross Horn Buttons.
125	dozen Tin Plates.
3,585	Coats.
3,735	Pants.
100	Vests.
62	Military Coats.
50	Military Pants.
26	Coats for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
26	Pants for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
736	Pairs Men's Shoes.
765	Pairs Women's Shoes.
290	Pairs Children's Shoes.
6,720	Hats.
60,790	pounds of Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York or Philadelphia by the 26th of May next.

Also, the following Blankets, which will also be required to be delivered by the 26th day of May next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

1,480	pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
880	pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
150	pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,240	pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,650	pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
850	pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
3,850	pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,150	pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,250	pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200	pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
450	pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
300	pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200	pairs best Army Blankets, (gray.)

Also, the following Blankets, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

1,650	pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400	pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,625	pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,350	pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
750	pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,900	pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x71 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,100	pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500	pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100	pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100	pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none, or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 23, 1871, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in, (here insert the proposed place of delivery,) by the, (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 23, 1871, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1871.

NOTE.—The place for receiving bids and samples under the above advertisement has been changed from Washington, D. C., to No. 103 Duane-st., New-York City, which place will be open for business on and after April 15.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th sts. and 36th

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1871, for the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the Santee, Yancton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River and Red Cloud's Agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory:

AT THE SANTEE AGENCY.	
158,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
48,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month.
273,750	pounds Flour, or 22,812½ pounds per month.
14,600	pounds Coffee, (green.)
29,206	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
1,825	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
3,650	pounds Soap, in boxes.
3,650	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE YANCTON AGENCY.	
317,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
96,000	pounds Bacon, or 8,000 pounds per month.
547,500	pounds Flour, or 45,625 pounds per month.
29,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
58,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
3,650	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
7,300	pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,300	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.	
792,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
240,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 20,000 pounds per month.
1,368,750	pounds Flour, or 114,062½ pounds per month.
83,000	pounds Coffee, (green.)
146,000	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
9,125	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
18,250	pounds Soap, in boxes.
18,250	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.	
396,250	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month.
684,375	pounds Flour, or 57,031¼ pounds per month.
41,500	pounds Coffee, (green.)
7,300	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
4,562½	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
9,125	pounds Soap, in boxes.
9,125	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.	
634,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
192,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,000 pounds per month.
1,095,000	pounds Flour, or 91,250 pounds per month.
58,400	pounds Coffee, (green.)
116,800	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
7,300	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
14,600	pounds Soap, in boxes.
14,600	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.	
1,109,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250	pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.	
1,109,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250	pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least one thousand pounds each, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July, 1871, at which time about one fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th day of July and the 1st and 15th of August, 1871.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the articles, except Beef, must be delivered at the several agencies between the 1st and 15th day of July, 1871.

The bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles at any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts from the agents to whom the supplies are delivered, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1871.

NOTE.—The place for receiving bids and samples under the above advertisement has been changed from Washington, D. C., to No. 103 Duane-st., New-York City, which place will be open for business on and after April 15.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY,
BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 1, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1871, for furnishing such quantities of

STATIONERY

as may be required in the Department of Texas, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., April 12	Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19	Batavia, Saturday, April 29
China, Wednesday, April 26	Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3	Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Java, Wednesday, May 10	Calabria, Saturday, May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris............$145, gold.

Return Tickets............$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return Tickets............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........May 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..May 6, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia..........Sat., April 8	Europa..........Sat., April 29
Iowa..........Sat., April 15	India..........Sat., May 6
Australia..........Sat., April 22	Columbia..........Sat., May 13

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Siberia, Saturday, April 8	Aleppo, Th'sday, April 27
Tarifa, Thursday, April 20	Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston. C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH..May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........April 27

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Monday, May 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.

The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 393 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.

The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.

The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less that five thousand dollars,) will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifying amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election on the 3d of April, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

George C. Collins,	John R. Ford,
Danford N. Barney,	George T. Stedman,
Lucius Hopkins,	Sidney Mason,
Thomas Messenger,	A. F. Willmarth,
William H. Mellen,	F. H. Cossitt,
Homer Morgan,	William R. Fosdick,
Levi P. Stone,	David I. Boyd,
Ward A. Work,	Lewis Roberts,
Isaac H. Frothingham,	William H. Townsend,
Charles A. Bulkley,	P. C. Van Schaik,
George D. Morgan,	Thomas T. Bulkley,
Oliver E. Wood,	Oliver S. Carter,
Alfred S. Barnes,	Henry M. Taber,
Levi P. Morton,	George W. Parsons,
Curtis Noble,	Benjamin Tomes,
John B. Hutchinson,	Edward A. Quintard,
Charles P. Baldwin,	William C. Fowler,
Amos T. Dwight,	D. A. Heald,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Reune Martin,
Jesse Hoyt,	Henry R. Pierson,
William Sturgis,	John Bigelow,
Charles J. Martin,	Thomas P. Eldridge,
	Oliver Hoyt.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors CHARLES J. MARTIN was re-elected President, A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, and D. A. HEALD, Second Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. Lindley Murray, resigned.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. | WM. M. GILES, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $8,818,867 65.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,230,430 97; surplus, $162,517 04.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $15,000, and control of all the funds, in a splendid, legitimate and popular business, which can be trebled; location the best on Broadway, with early hours; a rare chance, worth investigating; none but principals need apply. Address KENEDY, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

GROCERY IN FLUSHING FOR SALE—Established fifteen years; yearly business $80,000. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE DOING A GOOD business; terms easy. Address, at once, Elizabeth, N. J., Post-office, Lock-box No. 28.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY-efficient, respectable girl as chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; unexceptionable references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 236 East 36th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS', or nurse and seamstress' situation, by a very respectable young woman; can cut and fit, operate on machines, dress hair; experienced nurse. Has the very best testimonials at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, side-dishes, &c.; best of reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine washing done up in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do upstairs work, or to go in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 389 Greenwich-st., on the first floor, in the front.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUATION as coachman; is a steady and careful driver; has the best City recommendations. Address EDWARD, No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant as plain seamstress and to assist in light chamber-work or waiting; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 433 West 17th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Irish, and American male and female help, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go out by the day or week as seamstress; would like to go to Irvington or Tarrytown; a permanent situation; City references. Apply at No. 213 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; has had years' experience in management of children and servants; City or country; best of references given. Address E. A. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, desserts and an excellent baker; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and nurse; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., Room No. 12, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call or address No. 229 West 33d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Swedish girl (an experienced seamstress) in a private American family. Apply at 307 East 18th-st.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING TO DO at home, or in an office; would act as assistant; references given. Address M. BONNER, No. 274 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, 23 years of age, as coachman; strictly temperate and obliging; can come highly recommended from his last place. Address T. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; good reference from last employer; strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, also the care of horses; five years' City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; five years' references from last employer. Address E. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience; is a Protestant, with good reference. Address J. S., in care of J. M. Hodgson, florist, No. 403 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and has first-class reference from his last employers. Address P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD WAITER by a sober, industrious, trustworthy young man, in a private family; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days at present employer's, No. 16 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; can be highly recommended. Call or address J. B., No. 1,380 Broadway, or at present employer's, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man, who speaks several languages, as traveling servant to a gentleman or family; good reference. Address J., French tailor, No. 67 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, sober, steady man; a good driver; long experienced in the business; three years; the best City reference from last employer. Call or address W. D., Nos. 3 and 5 East 20th-st., rear stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his duties, and can furnish best references. Address THOMAS, No. 160 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address A. W., at No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as plain gardener and coachman; is willing to do general work on a gentleman's place; reference from last employer. Address C., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, with good City references. Address T. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife for the Summer; man as waiter; woman first-class laundress; either City or country. Address B. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address P. K., Box 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Address C. M., No. 475 6th-av., for two days.

UN FRANCAIS (PROTESTANT) DEsire se placer dans une famille privée, pour le service de table; bonnes recommandation de la dernière place. S'adresser J., French tailor, No. 67 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waiter in a private family; single, age 25; will be disengaged on the 7th inst. Call or address for two days, J. D., No. 39 Bond-st., where unexceptionable reference can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man, Protestant; thoroughly competent in every respect; best City reference. Call or address J. M., Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 441 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman; best City references. Call or address No. 58 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Address THOMAS KEENAN, Englewood Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; good City references. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 133 West 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPETENT to act as infant's nurse; also a nurse to care for older children; City references required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., Friday and Saturday mornings, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A SINGLE man, (white,) who is a careful driver and groom and can bring good City references. None other need apply to E. J. KING & SONS, No. 426 Broome-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO TAKE the entire charge of a child a year and a-half old; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 24 Whitehall-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as waitress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply with City references at No. 30 West 37th-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—GERMAN; must speak English fluently. Apply at No. 124 Avenue C, corner 8th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
Executors.

o14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, } Executors, &c.
WILLIAM PEET, }

d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-1aw6mF*

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN. A nicely furnished third-story front room, with large pantry; location pleasant; house brown stone; all improvements; every attention to comfort; but few boarders; terms very moderate; three minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. No. 68 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED rooms, all connecting, on second floor; house, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be hired by one, two or three gentlemen only, without board; family small and private; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN A HOUSE in 22d-st., near 5th-av., would like to make arrangements with a party to take the second-story front room and hall room. Address S. A. C., care of H. B. Jackson, No. 192 5th-av.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at a moderate price, at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. No moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST., two suites of rooms with private tables, or to gentlemen with board; reasonable terms to parties making arrangements by the year.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; reference.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.—FLOORS TO LET from May 1, permanent or transient, first-class; elegantly furnished; private table; references exchanged; can be seen from 12 to 4.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; also one on second floor; will be vacant April 15; with or without private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 33 West 31st-st.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 134 West 34th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED 1855—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Reference made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Broad-st., New-York.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Monday, 3d..... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 3d..... 6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th.... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.. 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 6th.. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th.. 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th...... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...12:00 M.	Monday, 10th... 8:00 A. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 10, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a Surplus Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The Transfer-book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.—Coupon No. 6 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds, due April 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMAN & CO, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
Sheridan's comedy,
THE RIVALS.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, STODDART, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, HOLLAND, LEONARD, PECK. Mesdames BARRY, MESTAYER, TRACY, DELAND.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and BLUE DEVILS.

Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart, Ringgold, Williamson, Rockwell, Lanagan, Holland, Leonard, Peck, Curran, Quigley. Mesdames Sefton, Tracy, Deland, Clayton, Rowe, Hayden.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
BIRTH, LAST TIME BUT ONE.

Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Williamson, Leonard. Mesdames Barry, Tracy and others.

MONDAY, APRIL 10,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME,
Brougham's comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME,
THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME, (in consequence of the production of novelties,) Robertson's comedy,
BIRTH.
THURSDAY, APRIL 13,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
FOOTE'S GREAT COMEDY,
THE LIAR,
presented with NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
New APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

In preparation, an entirely NEW COMEDY by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with the greatest success in London, entitled RANDALL'S THUMB.

Also in preparation, and to be acted for the first time in four years, ROSEDALE.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 8,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and
BLUE DEVILS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMEDIATE AND POSITIVE SUCCESS
of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIZON,

presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects. A complete cast, including G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.

Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE.—FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE WILL OPEN SHORTLY.
MR. CRESWICK.
LAURA KEENE.
NOBODY'S CHILD.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
Box-office open Saturday, April 8, at 10 A. M.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 190,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 190,000; $860,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America,) worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $32,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,650 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $35 to $60,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention.

For particulars see circulars.

National Bank of the Republic, depository.

TICKETS, $6.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents.

Tickets for sale in New-York at P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.

VIENNA DEMOREST,

(Prior to her departure for Europe,) will give ONE CONCERT at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., on which occasion she will be assisted by

Mlle. TEDESCA, the distinguished Violinist.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated Composer and Baritone.
Mr. W. J. HILL, the accomplished Tenor.
Mr. JOSEPH POZNANSKI, the able Pianist.
Signor CARL MORA, Accompanist and Conductor.

Tickets, $1, including reserved seats, if procured before the day of the concert. On the day of the concert, reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be procured at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
Mlle. MARIE KREBS,
Miss LIZZIE R. NATALI,
Mr. J. LEVY,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Tickets, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation, now opening.

CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE, OR TO ORDER,
AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING-BELTS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,

In hair-cloth and every other variety, and latest styles, at most reasonable prices. N. B.—Selling off at a great sacrifice the balance, about 200 dozen, of elegantly-shaped real French Corsets. Removed last Fall from store No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

CANTRELL,

(LATE OF BROADWAY,)
BOOTS and SHOES,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.,
NEW STYLES, SPRING TRADE, 1871
AT LOW PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 82 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by W. S. Mount, N. A., together with the collection of an amateur gentleman, comprising important pictures from W. S. Mount, N. A., Borkman, Tallee, Patrois, Bristol, Guerre, Preyer, Butler, George Hall, Pecrus, Brochardt, Carl Hubner, Seagnac, Wm. Brown, Horn, Slaig, Thomas Cole, Kaufman, W. T. Richards, Cortez, Marshall, Sommer, W. T. Clark, Maes, Sackke, Chapin, Duverger, Noran, Vegrasset, Darru, Panton, Le Vassuer, Verboekhoven, Th. Wust, Webb, Alex. Wust, and others of celebrity, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., to be sold at auction MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th April, at 8 o'clock.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1871.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON May 10, 1871, one horse, wagon and harness, at No. 170 Greene-st., New-York City. Bids deemed disadvantageous will be rejected. Terms cash.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen.

ARTISTS' CARD.—B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—Great auction sale, 500 choice oil-paintings, superbly framed, by best foreign and American artists, every EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. STINER & CO., of the City of New-York, whose principal place of business has been at Nos. 77, 79 and 81 Vesey-st., was this day dissolved, by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. PHILIP STINER from the firm. The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of J. STINER & CO., as dealers in teas, coffees, sugars and spices, and their principal place of business will be the same as that of the old firm.

The outstanding debts and liabilities of the old firm have been assumed and will be paid and discharged by the undersigned. JACOB STINER, MOSES H. MOSES.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.

MR. PHILIP STINER, THE LATE MEMBER of the firm of JACOB STINER & CO., will occupy the old stand, No. 49 Vesey-st., as his principal warehouse, where he will continue to carry on the tea and coffee business on his own account.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW-Haven Depot, 27th-st., a small black and tan terrier; $15 reward will be paid for its delivery at No. 38 West 25th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear each evening
(except Wednesday)
as BERTUCCIO,
in THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as DELL AQUILLA.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as PHIDIAS and RAPHAEL,
in THE MARBLE HEART.

Next week,
MR. BOOTH..............as..............RICHELIEU.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation and shortly to be produced, A WINTER'S TALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST
WEEK
(FOR THE PRESENT)
OF
JEZEBEL.
LAST JEZEBEL MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1½.

MONDAY NEXT, April 10, first appearance of the distinguished comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, and first production of the comedy of MARRIED FOR MONEY, and the amusing protean afterpiece, entitled PATTER VS. CLATTER.

Box-office open from 8 till 5. Seats secured 12 days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
APPEARANCE OF THE INFANT WONDER,
AMERICUS, THE YOUNG VIOLINIST.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
On FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mlle. MAJILTON.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
RICHARD III., in a style of regal magnificence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCES
of
THE LINGARDS.
The great musical extravaganza,
PLUTO.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
In preparation, for early production, the American comedy by T. C. De Leon,
PLUCK,
and first appearance of
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
supported by an entirely new company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
ACROSS..........CONTINENT.
ACROSS..OLIVER..CONTINENT.
ACROSS..DOUD..CONTINENT.
ACROSS..BYRON..CONTINENT.
ACROSS..........CONTINENT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
TODAY AT 2 P. M.,
THE BLACK APE.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Friday, 7, LOHENGRIN, for the first time in America.
Mrs. LICHTMAY in her great rôle as ELSA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..............14th-st..............Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!

SECOND WEEK in America of the
WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS!

An animal of the largest baboon species, that rides a clever and ludicrous act, leaping banners and balloons in imitation of the greatest circus riders, and rivals them all in profound salutations to the audience.

Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The greatest bare-back equestrienne in the world.
GEORGE DONALD,
Champion bare-back somersault rider.

POSTPONEMENT.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE.
POSTPONEMENT.
NEWCOMB AND ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
CARD.

In consequence of the extensive alterations and improvements that Messrs. Newcomb & Arlington's new Opera-house is now undergoing, the management find it impossible to open Monday, April 10, as heretofore announced, but will positively open one week later, MONDAY EVENING, April 17.

MARIE SEEBACH—STADT THEATRE—TO-MORROW—Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, returning from her recent triumphs in Boston, will appear in New-York TOMORROW (Saturday) EVENING in her great rôle LENORE, in Holtey's celebrated patriotic drama LENORE. Mlle. VENETA as AURORA.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Tickets $1; for sale at Tract Society. Full membership ticket of the Young Men's Christian Association will admit gentleman and lady free.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY Lectures for the people, at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall. SATURDAY, April 8, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, on *Illuminating Gas.* Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE of lectures on Physiology and the Laws of Health at No. 11 Clinton-place, MONDAY NIGHT, April 10, illustrated by the most extensive collection of models, manikins, &c. in the world. Admission first lecture free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—GOOD FRIDAY services at 11 A. M., with sermon. Evening prayers, 5 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE MARSCHALL and GEORGE MITTANCE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEO. W. MURFEY and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to creditors herein and other persons interested, that they shall appear and show cause, if any they have, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in charge of this matter, sitting in Chambers of said Court, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of April, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the petition of Oliver B. Tweedy, assignee herein, allowing the said assignee to compound and settle the debt due the estate by William Newman, of Winona, Minnesota, for nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents, by taking forty cents on the dollar, as offered by said debtor; and at such time and place the said Register will take proofs concerning the matters stated in said petition.—New-York, April 5, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES WHYTE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice, that on the 29th day of March, 1871, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the said James Whyte, of the City of Jersey, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD C. BLACK and ELI H. CHASE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Willard C. Black and Eli H. Chase, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts has been appointed, and will be held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, April 5, 1871.

CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.

JACOB L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Broadway.

WASHINGTON.

Bill for the Suppression of the Kuklux Passed in the House.

Adoption of an Important Amendment—A Strict Party Vote—The Same Subject Before the Senate—Shellabarger to be Congratulated by the Colored Men—Butler and Davis.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House has finished and passed a Southern-outrage Repression bill, and adjourned until next Monday. The final vote stood—yeas 118, nays 91, with only eighteen absentees, on a total of 233 members. The vote was strictly a party one, every Republican's objections having been met by modifications which really strengthened the bill. The general debate closed at 2½ o'clock today, when a vote was taken on Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment to strike out the proviso known as BUTLER's section, providing for the calling out of the volunteer militia of any State, which is known to have been copied from the law of Congress of 1794, which empowered President WASHINGTON to put down the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. The vote on this was—yeas 112, nays 87, about twenty Republicans voting with the Democrats to strike out. Mr. SHELLABARGER then moved the previous question, which was sustained without a division, when Mr. SHELLABARGER rose to close debate, which he did in an hour's speech, not devoted to an argument of the questions involved in the bill, for he had covered that ground before, but to a compact, powerful and eloquent vindication of the Republican Party, with a correspondingly severe arraignment of their opponents. His closing tribute to the work accomplished by the Republican Party was eloquently poetical, and as he sat down he was warmly applauded. It will probably prove the greatest campaign speech yet made. The next vote was on Judge AMBLER's amendment, striking out that portion of the fourth section which authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus under certain circumstances. Twelve Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of striking out, and when the roll-call was complete it stood yeas 103, nays 100, when five of the Republicans who had voted yea changed to nay on the information that Gen. GARFIELD's amendment, next in order, would so modify that as to make it unobjectionable. The vote, when announced, therefore, showed that on the motion to strike out, the yeas were 100 and the nays were 105. This enraged the Democrats, and ELDRIDGE immediately came to the front in the rôle of filibuster, but he was promptly put down by the Speaker who held the House to the agreement of Monday that there were to be no dilatory motions, a decision which the House sustained informally, and in which the Democrats generally acquiesced. Gen. GARFIELD's amendment, which regulates the suspension of the habeas corpus by the provisions of the second section of the act of 1863, was then agreed to on a division. Mr. HALE's amendment, in the shape of an additional section, providing for the purging of juries, in cases under this act of Kuklux sympathizers and conspirators, and at the same time repealing the iron-clad oath for all other jurors in United States Courts, was agreed to, the Democrats voting for it *en masse*, as something gained. Mr. HOLMAN's amendment striking out the third section was then negatived, whereupon Mr. BINGHAM declared himself satisfied with the bill, and withdrew his substitute, and the bill as amended passed; yeas 118, nays 91. Never has a bill been more thoroughly or ably debated, and, as a consequence, the measure has been vastly improved, and the sentiment of the House on this subject, which was almost chaotic when the debate began, is now well defined and quite thoroughly disciplined. There now seems a reasonable prospect that Congress may adjourn in about ten days.

CONGRATULATIONS OF COLORED MEN.

The colored men from the South at present sojourning in the city are so much gratified at the result of Judge SHELLABARGER's efforts in the passage of a Kuklux Suppression bill, and particularly with his powerful speech of today, that they propose to congratulate him formally to-morrow. He will therefore receive them in the Speaker's room to-morrow at noon, when an address of thanks and congratulation will be made by Rev. SELLA MARTIN, to which Mr. SHELLABARGER will reply.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

The Kuklux question was discussed in the Senate today in able speeches by two Republicans, who defended and upheld the reconstruction measures of Congress, FRELINGHUYSEN and PRATT. Both speeches were able and well delivered, but the Senate was thin and the galleries deserted. The debate awakens little interest, and there is a general desire manifested to discontinue it as soon as may be. The House bill passed today is expected to reach the Senate the first thing to-morrow morning, and it will doubtless be read the first time, and lay on the table till the next day for a second reading. The Democrats might, under the rules, compel this any way, but it will not be necessary for them to objects since Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, by unanimous consent, holds the floor immediately after the morning hour for his San Domingo speech of three hours and more; besides, after Mr. PRATT's speech, today, the amendment to the concurrent resolution, was postponed, and the case of BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE made the unfin'shed business after MORRILL closes. The House bill will not probably be referred, which the Democrats desire, and if it is, it is understood to be the intention of the members of the Judiciary Committee to report it back at once, so that no delay would be accomplished. The Sudiciary Committee have had no meeting to prepare a bill, as instructed by the resolution passed yesterday, and will not prepare one, but leave the House bill unembarrassed by any competitor. The order of considering the House bill, the appointment of an investigating committee, and the election cases which STEWART threatens to press, will be decided by vote of the Senate, but action on the House bill is likely to be had first, and if so a vote will be brought about one of the first days of next week by an all night session, if not otherwise. It is quite likely that no amendment will be made, the clause authorizing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* being more strongly favored in the Senate, it is believed, than in the House. At any rate the amendments will be unimportant, and such as the House will readily agree to. The House amendment to the Senate resolution for an Investigating Committee will not be agreed to by the latter body, there is reason to think.

CASE OF GOLDTHWAITE AND BLODGETT.

It is the general belief that the resolution permitting FOSTER BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE to take seats in the Senate on the *prima-facie* evidence of their credentials will not be acted on at this session.

BEN BUTLER AND GARRETT DAVIS.

Mr. GARRETT DAVIS, who objects to being called venerable, perhaps because he is not venerated, after composing his nerves for several days from the shock they sustained when Gen. BUTLER "cast a sly glance" at him, became sufficiently confirmed today to make an attack on BUTLER, in which, as might be supposed, there was a great deal of meanness and no humor. He made a personal explanation, having first had read an extract from the New-York *Herald*, giving an account of his "late unpleasantness" with BUTLER, and an extract from the speech of the latter gentleman in the House two days since, in which he, DAVIS, received a smart rap. The reading being finished, he told a plain, unvarnished tale, containing his version of the scene between himself and BUTLER. He related an old story of his about BUTLER's having stolen the silver plate of a man named BROTHER at New-Orleans, and ended by calling Gen. BUTLER by a variety of hard names. This language, so abusive as he intended it should be against parliamentary law, he reserved till on the point of sitting down, so as to be sure of finishing before he could be called to order, and the last part of it was but faintly heard above the prompt and sharp rapping of the Vice-President. Only a few Senators were in their seats, and the galleries were nearly empty, but those who heard the delivery of this premeditated meanness were confirmed in the belief that the opinion of Gen. BUTLER concerning the old man was as true as could be pronounced.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 6.

THE EFFECT OF BUTLER'S EYE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, sent to the desk and had read by the Clerk an extract from the New-York *Herald's* correspondence of Friday last, purporting to give an account of the scene in the Senate on the previous day between himself and Representative B. F. BUTLER. The extract, commencing with the expression attributed to DAVIS, was then read.

Mr. DAVIS, resuming—Mr. President, I should not cause that extract to be read if it did not bear intrinsic evidence that it is upon the authority of BUTLER himself. I now ask the Clerk to read an extract from a speech to be found in the *Globe* of yesterday.

The following, taken from BUTLER's speech, delivered in the House on Tuesday last, was then read by the Clerk:

"Do the Kuklux banditti exist in Kentucky, that dark and bloody ground, where the savage and brutal passions of man never yet have found restraint either by time, place or circumstances, civilization or education, so that neither the palsy of years can control them, gray hair soften them, the solemnity of place or occasion curb, them insomuch that their untaught and untamed outbursts may break forth even in the Senate Chamber of the United States; their impotent rage exhibiting itself with the whining and piping voice of an imbecile and unhonored old age."

Mr. DAVIS then stated to the Senate that several years since—during the war—a gentleman, named BROTHER, came to Washington from St. Louis, and stated that he owned a house in New-Orleans, which he had left some months previously for the purpose of sojourning in St. Louis during the hot months, as was his habit; that before leaving home he placed his service of silver-plate, worth about $4,000 in the vault-safe of a merchant friend for security, and had locked up in his house all his other furniture, which had cost him some $30,000; that after Gen. BUTLER was appointed to the military command at New-Orleans, he heard about this plate, and, therefore, sent a military order to demand its delivery over to him, which the party holding it declined to obey. Upon this, BUTLER sent a file of soldiers with workmen and the necessary implements, who forcibly opened the vault, and carried off the plate. He then sent an armed force to Mr. BROTHER's house, and had them cart away all that gentleman's furniture. Mr. BROTHER made application to President LINCOLN for an order upon BUTLER for the surrender of the property, and Senator HENDERSON and Representative ROLLINS, of Missouri, went with Mr. BROTHER to the President and indorsed his high character and his loyalty to the Government, but the President declined to interfere. He (Mr. DAVIS) then moved a resolution in the Senate for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the complaint of Mr. BROTHER. The Senate voted it down. At the ensuing session he introduced it again, when the majority again rejected it. On both occasions he stated to the Senate the facts as recounted by Mr. BROTHER, as the foundation for the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS continued as follows: A few days after, having moved this resolution a second time, I received a discourteous note from Gen. BUTLER, and thereupon I pronounced in the Senate that he was a military blunderer, and that his cowardice and incompetence as a commander had brought shame and dishonor upon his country, its Government and arms at Big Bethel, New-Orleans and Wilmington. I never exchanged a word with Gen. BUTLER, and such were our relations up to the time of the scene in this Chamber between him and myself; and I will make a plain statement of what then occurred. I was making some remarks on the resolution in relation to alleged disorders in the Southern States, and was about bringing them to a close when I happened to turn my face toward Senator THURMAN's seat, which is immediately to my right. I saw that his chair, about four feet from me, was occupied by Gen. BUTLER, but until then had not been conscious of his presence. He was looking at me steadily, and there was an ominous scowl upon his brow. Both his near proximity and his manner were offensive, and I addressed my closing words to him by manner and action. I then took my seat. He continued to maintain an earnest and excited look, whereupon I turned my seat and faced him, and when we had looked each other in the eye for an instant, I said to him, "You d——d old scoundrel, are you here to scowl at and browbeat me?" [Laughter on the Republican side.] He made no reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded, "I have not addressed you, Sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "What are you here for? Why did you scowl at me?" he answered: "I did not scowl at you; you are an old man." I rose to my feet and advanced one step toward him, and said: "I am young enough to go with you from this Senate Chamber whenever it is your pleasure." At this point Senator WILSON stepped between us, laid his hand on BUTLER's shoulder, said a few words to him, and they walked off together. Mr. President, my only purpose has been to state this affair as it took place, and thus correct misrepresentation. I have given the words between Gen. BUTLER and myself, and all of them. It was not my intention to bring before the Senate any controversy with the universally-recognized blackguard, coward and scoundrel of the United States, who himself does not dissent from the general judgment against him.

[The latter portion of this sentence was scarcely audible, in consequence of the Vice-President rapping vigorously with his gavel, and declaring the Senator from Kentucky to be out of order.]

The Vice-President stated that he was not in the chair at the time of the occurrence referred to, but it was due to the Senator who did occupy the chair at the time, to state that the words spoken of in the public prints, and to some extent corroborated by the Senator from Kentucky, were not sufficiently audible to be heard by the Chair.

Mr. DAVIS—That is true.

The Vice-President added that undoubtedly the Senator who occupied the chair at the time, would have arrested the proceeding if they had been heard by him.

CASE OF GOLDTHWAITE AND BLODGETT.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the resolution, reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, admitting to seats Messrs. GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, and BLODGETT, of Georgia.

Upon a point raised by Mr. THURMAN, the Vice-President decided that the question could be taken separately upon each case.

After an argument by Mr. THURMAN in behalf of the validity of GOLDTHWAITE's claim, and to show that BLODGETT's election was spurious, the subject was laid aside, and the Senate took up the concurrent resolution for a joint special investigating committee upon the South.

INVESTIGATION OF SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the Senate at length, eulogizing the reconstruction policy of Congress as most wise and beneficent, and inspired by a mercy and clemency without a parallel. The Government, at the end of the war, could, by right, have confiscated the entire property of the rebels and bestowed it all upon the former slaves, who were its friends, and by whose unrequited toil that property had been amassed. Discussing the recent constitutional amendments, in the light of their true meaning and proper construction, he held that the heresy of State rights had been completely buried by those amendments; that, as amended, the Constitution confers not only national, but State citizenship, born or naturalized within our limits; that the citizen mechanic of Massachusetts could pursue his trade in the streets of Charleston, and, if necessary, call upon the whole power of the Government to protect him. Therefore it was time that the cry of "carpet-bagger," "adventurer" and "scalawag" should cease. In a general argument on the right of Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment to establish a criminal code in all the States for the protection of the citizen and repression of lawlessness, he remarked that he did not propose that that power should be exercised now, but urged the imperative and immediate necessity of stringent legislation to arrest the evils complained of.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, in a general review of the social and political condition of the South, discussed the constitutional power of Congress under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to arrest and punish outrages. He held that the practical refusal of the State authorities to secure the equal protection of the laws to black and white alike, devolved upon Congress that duty, and would justify coercive legislation of general application. The plan which had been proposed of levying damages upon localities in which Kuklux outrages were committed, would, he thought, prove efficient.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES presented the petition of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for compensation for property appropriated during the war.

PUBLIC LAND AND WATER IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. KENDALL, of Nevada, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, when appointed, to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent damage to public lands of the United States by the diversion of the waters of Lake Tahoe, by a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California. The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the corporation is now making surveys for the avowed object of diverting and drawing off the waters of the lake so as to supply the City of San Francisco and intermediate places with water for domestic and irrigating purposes at prices to be fixed by the corporation; that the United States have not parted with their title to the lake or the lands adjoining the same; and that such diversion would render valueless and practically prevent the sale or occupation of a large area of public land which could be irrigated and rendered available by the natural flow of the waters from the lake.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. KINSELLA introduced a bill providing for the erection of a building capable for the use as a post-office, United States Courts, and for the accommodation of internal revenue offices and other Government purposes in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, said that he should at 2½ o'clock today ask the House to second the demand for the previous question, without cutting off amendments.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, suggested that after the vote today the House adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, asked what was the object of the adjournment? Why not proceed with the consideration of the Deficiency bill?

Mr. DAWES replied that he supposed the House, after sending the pending bill to the Senate, would not have anything to do except pass on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. HAY, of Illinois, hoped there would be no final adjournment until the House shall have acted on the Apportionment bill, introduced by Mr. MERCUR, so that the Western States might have their increase of representation.

Mr. WOOD supposed that all the gentlemen were anxious to adjourn the session at the earliest practicable time. He assumed there were but two measures which the majority of both Houses desired to be acted upon; first, the pending bill, and, second, the Deficiency Appropriation bill. He therefore suggested that the Deficiency bill be taken up directly after the pending bill shall be voted on.

Mr. HAY remarked that Mr. DAWES had said the Deficiency bill could just as well be laid on the table as not.

Mr. SHELLABARGER repeated he should ask the House to pass on the previous question at 2½ o'clock.

Messrs. SNYDER and EDWARDS, of Arkansas, made brief speeches in favor of the proposed legislation.

Mr. MORAN, of Pennsylvania, expressed his views in favor of the objects sought to be accomplished by the pending bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, did not doubt that outrages had been committed on the rights of the people, not only in the South but in the North. He did not, however, believe that the disturbances in the South were such as had been described; certainly none that warranted the passage of this extraordinary measure. The people everywhere were crying for peace, but he conscientiously believed that this bill was a declaration of war.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, stated his objection to the bill as originally introduced. The first section in effect abolished the criminal jurisdiction of the States, transferring it to the Federal Courts. He believed, however, that all the rights conferred by the Fourteenth Amendment can be enforced by the United States.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, said that during his absence from Washington he found peace and quiet among the people, but on his return he realized a contrary feeling in Congress. The excitement was all here. Looking over the South, it was discovered that nine-tenths of the clamor about outrages was false, and raised for base political and radical purposes.

Mr. PERCE, of Mississippi, in response to Mr. VOORHEES, said that men were hunted down in that State like dogs for their political opinions. As Gov. ALCORN's telegrams had been quoted, he (Mr. PERCE) caused to be read an extract from the Governor's Message to the Legislature, suggesting measures for the detection and punishment of the midnight assassins commonly known as Kuklux.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, said he wanted to go to the extreme limit and verge of constitutional power to suppress the existing disorders and to punish the offenders.

Mr. HANDLEY, of Alabama, caused to be read a letter from a citizen of Alabama, now in New-York, addressed to him, in which the writer says the best thing that could be done was to let Alabama alone and free to develop her resources, and urging the removal of all political disabilities.

Mr. DE LARGE, (colored,) of South Carolina, said he represented a district in which there had been no outrages since the reconstruction. He was free to admit that both parties were responsible for the present disturbed condition of affairs in South Carolina. He was thoroughly convinced that some legislaton was necessary, but this would not be sufficient unless his Republican friends removed political disabilities, for they could not expect those now resting under them to exert themselves to preserve the public peace, when they have nothing to hope for in the future.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the proviso authorizing the President to direct voluntary enlistments of any of the militia of the United States in lieu of all or any part of the force authorized to be employed. He objected to enlarging the regular army, which the bill would do.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, said he believed that if any State denied the equal protection of the law, or if a State passed laws to protect every citizen in the right guaranteed by the Constitution, and any person or persons interfered to prevent such equal protection, then they had a right to make the latter act an offense against the United States.

The House agreed to the motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, thus striking out the proviso above referred to—yeas 112, nays 87.

Various amendments were offered, when Mr. SHELLABARGER moved the previous question, which was seconded and the main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then proceeded to close the debate. He said it was a fact that there were bands of conspirators in one-third of the States; trained, veteran soldiers, treasonable, implacable; their number was unknown; perhaps three hundred thousand, and their victims enumerated by thousands. The other fact was, these conspirators were in the interest and service of the Democratic Party. These two averments were made on one side while they were totally denied on the other. Putting the statement in another way, the dual allegation was that in the South one-half of the people undertook to overthrow the rights of the other half, and to this end were making satisfactory progress under cover of the night, masked, by ravaging, burning and murder. And while these things were rife in the South, gentlemen of the North were engaged in denying or palliating the crime of violence against human rights and civil and religious liberty. On the other side, this allegation was denied. We should not enter into the evidence to show that such illegal combinations exist and such crimes are committed. We had only to glance at the ghastly array of witnesses, and this would exclude doubt as to the conspiracy, and the immense number of victims, to say nothing of the designs of the conspirators, further than that they are to overthrow the equality of the law to the enfranchised race. In all cases of murder and violence, the attacking party belonged to one party, and the victims to the other. This conspiracy was incipient rebellion. He then proceeded to argue that the Democrats in their last National Convention, declared in favor of the overturning of the reconstruction acts, having nominated for the Vice-Presidency the author of the Groadhead letter. The author of this letter was now a leader of their party in the Senate, holding that all the new amendments to the Constitution were inoperative, never having been adopted. Two million seven hundred and two thousand democrats in this country voted for the platform and candidate. The conspirators at the South were working in the same direction for the overthrow of all the rights conferred on the enfranchised race, and the destruction of all the laws made for their protection. He consumed his hour in showing the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. COX, of New-York, wished to offer a substitute for the bill proposing general amnesty, an act of grace against this act of force. He wanted a square vote on it.

He did not obtain unanimous consent to offer it.

Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, moved to strike out from the bill the power given to the President of the United States when, in his judgment the public safety requires it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, &c. The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 101, nays 105.

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bell, Briggs, Bingham, Bird, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of New-York, Burchard, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comings, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Edwards, Eldridge, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Forker, Foster, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Hale, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Harris of Virginia, Hay, Hereford, Hibbard, Kendall, Kerr, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McIntyre, McKinney, McNeely, Merrick, Benjamin T. Meyers, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Niblack, Parker of New-Hampshire, Perry of New-York, Potter, Randall, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shobar, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Speer of Pennsylvania, Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swain, Terry, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whittemore, Williams of New-York, Winchester, Wood, Young—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Averill, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beatty, Bigby, Blair of Michigan, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buckley, Buffinton, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Colton, Dawes, Delarge, Dickey, Donnan, Eames Elliott, Farwell, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Halsey, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Kelly, Ketcham, Killinger, Lamport, Lansing, Lowe, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Marcy, Leonard Meyers, Negley, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Parker of Missouri, Peck, Pendleton, Perce, Perry of Ohio, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Ramsey, Ellis H. Robberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Snyder, Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffe, Thomas, Turner, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Washburn, Wheeler, Whitely, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—105.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, who, as he said, had changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, now did so.

The Speaker declined to recognize the gentleman from Indiana to make the motion to reconsider but awarded the floor to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (DAWES,) who voted with the legitimate majority, in order that he might move to reconsider and lay on the table. The Chair would recognize no dilatory motion, as that would be violative of the joint agreement.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said it was expressly stated by the Democrats, when the agreement was made that they would waive no rights.

After further conversation, Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that when the House adjourned today, it be till Monday next.

The Speaker refused to entertain the motion, because it was too dilatory, but would entertain one for a motion to adjourn, which was made and decided in the negative—92 against 108.

The House then laid on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected—yeas 113, nays 94.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which was disagreed to.

Several amendments were then made to the bill, which was passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 118, nays 91, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Banks, Barber, Barry, Beaty, Bigby, Bingham, Blair of Michigan, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Clarke, Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Colton, Creeley, Dawes, De Large, Dickey, Donnan, Eames, Edwards, Elliott, Farnsworth, Farwell, Finkelnburg, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Halsey, Harmer, Harris of Mississippi, Havens, Hawley, Hay, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Kelly, Ketcham, Killinger, Lamport, Lansing, Low, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJunkin, McKee, Mercur, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Myers (Leonard,) Negley, Orr, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Parker of Missouri, Peck, Pendleton, Pierce, Perry of Ohio, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Roberts (Ellis H.,) Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shelden, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Snyder, Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sypher, Taffe, Thomas, Turner, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Washburn, Wheeler, Whiteley, Willard, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Beck, Bell, Biggs, Bird, Braxton, Bright, Brooks of New-York, Caldwell, Campbell, Carroll, Comingo, Cox, Crebs, Critcher, Crossland, Davis, Dox, Du Bose, Duke, Eldridge, Ely, Forker, Foster, Garrett, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Handley, Hanks, Harper, Harris of Virginia, Hanford, Hibbard, Holman, Kerr, King, Kinsella, Lamison, Leach, Lewis, Manson, Marshall, McClellan, McCormick, McHenry, McIntyre, McKenney, McNeely, Merrick, Benjamin F. Meyers, Mitchell, Morgan, Niblack, Parker of New-Hampshire, Perry of New-York, Potter, Randall, Rice of Illinois, Rice of Kentucky, Ritchie, W. R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sherwood, Shober, Slater, Slocum, Sloss, Speer of Pennsylvania, Stevens, Storm, Sutherland, Swann, Terry, Van Trump, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Warren, Wells, Whitthorne, Williams of New-York, Winchester, Wood, Young—91.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING (some having paired off)—Messrs. Ames, Blair of Missouri, Butler of Tennessee, Darrell, Duell, Dunnell, Hambleton, Hays, Kendall, Lynch, Morphis, Peters, Price, Read, Spear of Georgia, Townsend of New-York, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tuthill—18.

[The bill as originally presented by Mr. SHELLABARGER may be found on second page.]

Applause followed the announcement of the passage of the bill from the Republican side.

The Speaker reminded gentlemen that that was a bad example to set to the galleries.

The House, at 6¼, adjourned till Monday next.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, a prominent member of the New-York Stock Exchange, died very suddenly, yesterday morning, at his own home in this City. He was in Wall-street Wednesday afternoon, apparently in fair health. He arose yesterday morning at his usual hour, and was last seen alive at 8 o'clock, reading the morning paper in his back parlor. Breakfast being announced, he was found stretched upon the floor dead. The cause of death is pronounced to be effusion of the brain. Mr. WAINWRIGHT was about forty-five years of age, and was the son of the lamented Bishop WAINWRIGHT, of this City.

The funeral of the late ANDREW R. JACKMAN, Ex-Coroner, took place yesterday, at 1½ P. M., from his late home, No. 310 East Third-street. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rose-wood casket, heavily mounted in silver. A large number of friends of the family attended the funeral, and the following named persons acted as pall-bearers: Andrews Mills, Christian Metier, Samuel S. Acker, Robert Earl, James R. Steers, John Mason, Benjamin F. Rhodes and John D. Murdock. The body was conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where the funeral services were performed, and the remains deposited in the family vault.

Yesterday morning five persons were locked up in the prisoners' box at Essex Market awaiting the arrival of Justice LEDWITH, who was detained, and when one of the officers opened the cell, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, he was surprised to find but two instead of five occupants. An investigation revealed the fact that a wooden partition in the rear of the bar had been broken down, and that three prisoners had passed through the aperture into the cellar, and thence made their escape. One was a youth named FOX, charged with stealing a bundle of lath.

The interesting course of lectures that Dr. LORD has been delivering before the Young Men's Christian Association will terminate this evening, when "Daniel Webster" will be the theme of discussion. The success which has attended the doctor's lectures this Winter is a deserved compliment to his ability in the lecture-field, and it is to be hoped that he will give a more extensive course of evening lectures next Winter, so that our business men can avail themselves of the benefit.

In the matter of the bankruptcy petition of JOHN R. PENN, of the firm of CULVER, PENN & Co., for himself and against his partners, in which the question of jurisdiction was raised at the trial of the cause before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Court in the recent term, a decision was rendered yesterday, directing that the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court be overruled, and that "the case stand for hearing on the other specifications."

A young couple appeared before Judge SPENCER, in the Superior Court, yesterday, told him that they had not been long married, and that they wanted to be divorced. They had no charges to make against each other, and the only ground on which they sought the annulment of the marriage contract was that they had mutually agreed that it was best. The Judge explained the law to them, and they departed wiser and sadder than they came.

JOSEPH S. HURD was brought up, yesterday, before Commissioner DAVENPORT, charged with perjury and attempted black-mailing. Commissioner WILLIAMS testified to the evidence given before him by the prisoner in the prosecution he commenced against STERNEMANN for illicit distillation, and which, it is alleged, was willfully false. The case is adjourned for further testimony.

There will be no session of the Gold or Stock Boards today, nor of the Cotton Exchange, the members observing Good Friday. The Produce Exchange will be open, but the attendance will probably be limited. As the day is pretty thoroughly observed in England, it is expected that the quotations of the London and Liverpool markets will be rather meagre.

Yesterday, JOHN BERRYMAN, of No. 126 East Eighty-sixth-street, was arrested in Broadway, for driving before a flour-truck a pair of horses, one of which had two large galls under the collar, and one on each breast, and the other had a sore three inches square on the right breast. BERRYMAN was going down-town to commence carting flour. Justice HOGAN committed the prisoner.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JAMES CUSICK, the proprietor of a Keno gambling-house, was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of assaulting SAMUEL C. NEY, conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, while in a state of intoxication the previous evening, and presenting a revolver at his breast.

Yesterday afternoon officer HICKET observed a man named ALEXANDER MCCULLOUGH jump into the North River, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street. The officer rescued him and took him to the Yorkville Police Court, when Justice BIXBY sent him to the Tombs to be examined as to his sanity.

In the case of HEINE *vs.* MAYER, tried before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, and reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4,098 08, being the full amount claimed.

Citizens are now allowed to land at Governor's Island by Sergeant GUBBINS' new ferry-boat, the *Governor's Island*, without exhibiting passes, which until lately were issued at Army Head-quarters in Houston-street.

J. NELSON LUCKY was held for examination in $2,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner DAVENPORT, for defrauding THOMAS KELLY, a discharged soldier, out of $100 bounty.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday a fine span of gray horses attached to a carriage was seen dashing along Flushing-avenue, in the vicinity of Prospect Park. They had taken fright, and the coachman having left his seat for a few moments, the reins were loose, and away went the team at tremendous speed. Mr. YOUNG, of BERGH's Society, was on the road, and springing at the horses' heads, hung on to them for about a hundred yards, and eventually they stopped. Two ladies were in the carriage and were much frightened.

ANNIE OLMSTEAD, about fourteen years of age, residing in North Fourth-street, near Sixth-street, E. D., left her home on Monday last, and has not been seen since. A letter, however, was received by her parents yesterday, signed by her, and stating that she intended to drown herself, but without assigning any reason for so doing. The Police have the matter in hand. The belief is that the girl has been induced to go to some den in New-York, and has written the letter in question for the purpose of deceiving her parents.

A lecture and festival for the benefit of the Howard Orphan Asylum will be given to night in the Bridge-street M. E. Church, (colored.) Miss ELIZABETH HANDY, a graduate of the Philadelphia Institute, will deliver the address.

On the report of N. B. MORSE, Jr., Judge GILBERT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a decree of divorce to LOUISA WUENSCHMEYER, against her husband, GEO. D. WUENSCHMEYER. She has the custody of the children.

NEW-JERSEY.

The signal-man at the Market-street Bridge, on the New-Jersey Railroad, had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. He was signaling a southward-bound train, and did not notice the approach of a train upon the track on which he was standing until it was too late to leap from the track. With unusual presence of mind he dropped his flag and jumped upon the cow-catcher, which had already touched him. The train immediately stopped, and he was removed from his unpleasant position.

The colored people of Newark, assisted by a large delegation from New-York and several cities of New-Jersey, yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in a most creditable and decorous manner. Early in the afternoon, a procession was formed under the grand-marshalship of Mr. CHARLES BROWN. The procession was composed of a horse brigade, a platoon of Police, the marshal and aids, Newark City Band, Grand Army of the Republic, Orange delegates, Protective Union of Saloon Men of New-York, Jefferson Brass Band, Lincoln Lodge, A. P. A., Friendship Benevolent Society, Public School children, and a large number of citizens in carriages.

The Commissioners of the Jersey City Fire Department have divided the city into three districts, to correspond with the Police Precincts. The following are the yearly salaries of the officers and members of the Department: Chief Engineer $2,500; Assistant Engineer, $500; Telegraph Superintendent, $1,200; Engineers, $1,000; foremen, $250; stokers, $100; horsemen, $75; truckmen, $75; drivers, per month, $75.

Coroner VOLHARDT yesterday held an inquest on the body of CHRISTOPHER MEISSE, whose body was found in the river opposite the Elysian fields on Wednesday. He was in the service of the Hamburg Steam-ship Company, and was dismissed a short time since for petty theft. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning while temporarily insane.

The new Board of Finance of Jersey City organized yesterday by the election of E. M. PRITCHARD, President. JONATHAN DIXON, Jr., was appointed attorney to to the Board. It was resolved that proposals be received on Thursday next for the sale of $100,000 worth of bonds. The Board fixed on Thursday as their regular meeting day.

Complaint has been made in Newark against St. Mary's Church, at High and William streets, as being a nuisance, on account of the continued ringing of the chimes. Persons in the neighborhood having asked that they be rung less frequently, and the request having been refused, a petition has been circulated asking the Common Council to act in the matter.

Mrs. SARAH HAND, ninety-three years of age, who has quite an interesting history, has just died at Cape May Court-house. When a young lady she was among those who, on WASHINGTON's triumphal passage through Trenton, strewed flowers in his path. Her husband was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and also in the war of 1812.

A difficulty is existing at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, between the Faculty and the Sophomore Class. The former desired the class in connection with the others, to sign a pledge not to violate the College rules, when the latter in a body refused.

JOHN WARE, the young patricide, has been respited by the Court of Pardons until the 5th of May. At that time it is probable his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. WARE is only twenty years old.

President MCCOSH, of Princeton, will deliver the annual oration before the literary societies at Dartmouth in July.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 6.—American Securities opened quiet and closed firm. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞@93	92⅞@93
United States 5-20s, '62	92	....	92⅝
United States 5-20s, '65, old	92¼	....	92⅝
United States 5-20s, '67	91⅝	....	91⅞
United States 10-40s	89⅛	....	89⅛

LIVERPOOL, April 6—11½ A. M.—COTTON—Saturday and Monday will be holidays in the Cotton market. The market opened dull and unchanged; Middling Upland, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. To-morrow being a holiday, the weekly Cotton statement is given today. The sales of the week (five days) have been 51,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, of which 417,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 46,000 were American. Actual export, 25,000 bales.

LONDON, April 6.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—1½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 2d. ₩ cental for California White, and 11s. 8d. for Red Western. CORN, 34s. ₩ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Upland, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.@7¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 556,000 bales, of which 370,000 bales are American.

LIVERPOOL, April 6—4½ P. M.—PROVISIONS—Bacon, 46s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16¾d. ₩ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—BACON closed 47s. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, April 6.—Calcutta LINSEED closed at 63s. 6d.@63s. 9d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Arrived bark Amphion, from New-Orleans Feb. 20, with 150 bales of Cotton; ships Aaron Brown, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, with 31 bales; Cynosure, from Savannah March 1, with 4,342 bales; Golden Dream, from Mobile Feb. 18, with 3,523 bales; La Gloire, from New-Orleans Feb. 28, with 3,524 bales; Kentuckian, from New-Orleans March 4, with 3,552 bales; Marlborough, from New-York March 2, with 2,567 bales; bark Edward Macdowell, from Galveston Feb. 16, with 2,605 bales; ships Ottawa, from Savannah Feb. 24, with 3,400 bales; Kate Prince, from New-Orleans Feb. 26, with 4,847 bales; Home, from New-Orleans March 12, with 225 bales; barks Speranza, from New-Orleans Feb. 18, with 1,452 bales; Signal, from Galveston Feb. 16, with 1,069 bales; Sailor Prince, from Charleston March 1, with 1,471 bales; ships Kate Troop, from Charleston March 8, with 2,422 bales; Trenton, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, with 2,991 bales; bark Walter, from Charleston, Feb. 16, with 91 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 6.—FLOUR steady and dull. WHEAT inactive. CORN steady; sales 3,500 bushels Toledo at 65c., in store; car-lots at 65¼c.@66c. OATS dull; sales 400 bushels Western at 60c., in store. RYE dull; sales 700 bushels Western at $1 10. BARLEY neglected. PEAS dull; 50 bags Canada sold at $1 25@$1 30; 25 bags Black-eyed Marrowfats at $1 75. SEEDS—Better inquiry; sales 100 bags Medium Clover at $8@$8 50; 15 bags Large Clover at $8@$8 25; 50 bags Timothy, $6@$6 50. PORK lower at $20@$20 50. LARD lower at 12¼c.@12½c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c. CATTLE—Receipts, 271 cars, against 429 to same day of last week; holders quite firm, asking ¼c.@⅜c. higher than last week, but buyers did not concede; but little trade was done, sales being 171 Illinois Steers, ranging 1,194@1,420 lbs., at $6 75@$7 37½; 27 Indiana, 1,543 lbs., at $7 75; 25 Canada Stockers, 852 lbs., at $5 25; 25 Michigan do., 910 lbs., at $5 10; Milch Cows dull; sales made at $37@$52 for common to good, and $60@$65 for extra. SHEEP—Supply all Western; market better; sales, 198 Ohio Sheared, 92 lbs., at $5 50; 671 do. Wooled, 76@86 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 184 Michigan Wooled, 72 lbs., at $5 87½; 180 State, 72 lbs., at $5 50; 169 Missouri, 86 lbs., at $6 25. HOGS quiet; sales, 478 head, averaging 182@218 lbs., at $6 62½@$6 75.

CHICAGO, April 6.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; No. 2, Spring, $1 27¾@$1 28. CORN dull and nominal; No. 2, Mixed, 52¼c.; OATS quiet; No. 2, 48⅝c. RYE quiet; No. 2, 93c.@93½c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 78c.@80c. HIGHWINES dull at 86c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK, $19 62½. LARD quiet at 11½c. Short Rib MIDDLES, 8⅜c. Live HOGS dull at $5 75@$6. CATTLE more active at $5 25@$7 15. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 220,000 bushels Wheat, 275,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR steady; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 37@$1 40. CORN advancing; sales at 57c.@58c. RYE nominal at $1 05@$1 07. OATS advancing; sales No. 2 at 57c.@58c. BARLEY, 95c.@$1. PORK, $20 offered. LARD quiet at 11¾c. BULK MEATS in fair demand but lower; sales—Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, Clear Rib, 9c. BACON quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear, 10½c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 86½c.@87c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 23 bales; gross, 2,537 bales; exports to Great Britain, 654 bales; to Antwerp, 1,512 bales; to Genoa, 92 bales; sales, 620 bales; stock, 220,820 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 90; Triple Extra, $6 90@$7. BRAN, $1 30. PORK dull and lower; offering at $21. CORN, OATS, HAY, BACON, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼. Gold, 110¾. New-York sight drafts, ¼ premium.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—TOBACCO—Sales 332 hhds. Lugs at $5 25@$6 50; Low to Good Leaf at $7@$15. COTTON declining; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK, $20 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bulk MEATS, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15¼c.; Plain, 14¼c. LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierce, 12¼c.; Kegs, 13¼c. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

WILMINGTON, April 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 48c. RESIN steady at $2 20 for Strained; $5 25@$6 25 for new crop Pale. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 75.

MOBILE, April 6.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,053 bales; exports, to the Continent, 757 bales; coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,130 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 659 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,650 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 213 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 6.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports, coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 35 bales; stock, 2,056 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 2,089 bales; sales, 160 bales; stock, 5,852 bales.

BOSTON, April 6.—COTTON—No market. Holiday. Net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 615 bales; stock, 1,290 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—COTTON firm at 14¼c.; receipts, 1,028 bales; shipments, 2,920 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN firm and scarce at 88c.@89c. OATS quiet at 63c. LARD dull and nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@11¼c. BULK MEATS drooping; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9c.@10c.

[Advertisement.]

The Republican Party is getting some hard knocks just at present, and the Democrats are getting KNOX's hats in payment for election bets. Of the two, the hats are preferable to the "knocks;" but it is not more strange than true if you desire the latest and best style out, you must get both—and that in plain English is simply a Knox hat. "How's that for high?" Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia..........April 8..New-York....Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn....April 8..New-York....Liverpool.
Erin..........April 8..New-York....Liverpool.
Main..........April 8..New-York....Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Cleopatra..........April 8..New-York..Havana.
Tybee..........April 8..New-York..St. Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 5½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 5—*In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Laylor, Col. Potson, G. T. Ford, Theo. Connolly, D. A. Scott, J. Ross Browne, George E. H. Gray, Arthur B. Ancker, Gregor Lang, Thomas Riddel, Rev. O. P. Allen, wife and 3 children E. M. Guion, Jr., Rev. Mr. Bernstein.

APRIL 5—*In steam-ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—C. H. Hughes, T. Evans, A. L. Dellence, G. Blackwood, B. Meigs, Dr. A. Hoyt, Mrs. Reed, Miss C. H. Simmons, H. B. Reed, Mrs. W. H. Louis and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fowler, Master Louis, J. Perkins, L. D. Dunne, Mr. Jacobs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5.34 | Sun sets......6.31 | Moon rises.9:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:57 | Gov. Island...9:46 | Hell Gate.11:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tripoli, (Br.,) Barr, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, How, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Barks Cleta, Middleton, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Norah, Gibbs, Cronstadt, Miller & Houghton; Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Wm. Jackson; Johann, (Swe.,) Berlin, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Cruse, Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Jalve, Johnston, Havana, Pemares, Morrill & Cushman; Herald, Hausan, Beaufort, S. C., Ed. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary Celeste, Fowler, Morehead City, Winchester & Townsend; Alice, Peterson, Belize, Brett, Son & Co.; Selina, Hapenny, Matanzas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schrs. J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Santa Martha and Savanilla, J. C. de Mier; Emma M. Wright, Smith, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; R. F. Hart, Hart, Sagua la Grande, S. C. Loud, & Co.; Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Jr., Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Queen of the South, Corson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Edw. Lee, Evans, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg. Harry Bluff, Phillips, Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, B. J. Wenberg; Sarah Jane, Ferguson, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; T. W. H. White, Smith, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Millie Moore, Bergman, Wilmington, N. C., B. F. Metcalfe; Jas. Oakes, Oakes, Wilmington, N. C., H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Norwich, Salver, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Andaman, (of Bath,) Otis, Havana 14 ds. with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Irene, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Port Talbot 70 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funce, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to this coast, thence strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

Bark Enteila, (Ital.,) Demaro, Catania 75 ds., with mdse to Fabbri & Chauncey. Was 33 ds. to Gibraltar; had variable weather.

Bark Eugenio, (Ital.,) Cartellano, Messina 65 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14; had variable weather.

Bark Chas. Gumm, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefey, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Experienced strong variable gales; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Joseph E. Eaton, Ellingwood, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to B. G. Neff. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; had strong easterly weather.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) George, Porto Plata 14 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Brig Emily Waters, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kyffin, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds. March 31, lat. 33 31, lon. 75 38, passed brig Addie Hale, bound N.

Brig George Harris, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Mayaguez 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Had light winds up to lat. 30, thence heavy weather. March 31, lat. 34 50, lon. 73 10, had a heavy gale from S. E., changing to a sudden squall from N. W., the sea making a clean breach over the vessel; lost deck-load, consisting of 50 hhds. of molasses and two water-casks and split sails, the gale lasting 24 hours: has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar and melado to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had rough weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; April 4, lat. 37 18, lon. 74 16, spoke schr. Frank & Nellie, from Sagua for New-York; sld. in co. with brig Mariposa for Boston; brig Juliet C. Clark, for Philadelphia: left in port, Mattano, ldg.

Brig Rabboni, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had variable weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with barks Cienfuegos for New-York, and Eliza A. Cochran for Boston.

Brig Konigin Elizabeth, (N. G.,) Rieck, Pillau 120 ds. via Greenock Jan. 23, with rags to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. First part of the passage had heavy weather; lost cutwater; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; put into Greenock with the crew of the ship Victoria, (Norw.,) picked up at sea; March 10, lat. 23, lon. 40, spoke ship "Gergenia," from Batavia for Rotterdam.

Brig Sullivan, (of Boston,) Perry, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar and 1 passenger to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brig Nellie Owens, for New-York in — ds.

Brig Rainbow, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Marshall, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong S. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Jeanne Adolphe, (Fr.,) Lebeaukin, Port Cabello 35 ds., with sugar to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had rough weather; lost and split sails.

Schr. J. P. Wyman, (of Boston,) Urann, Savanilla 22 ds., with hides, &c., and 1 passenger to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Lettie Wells, to sail 19th.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Olsen, Carthagena 23 ds., with mdse. to Ribon & Munoz. Sld. in co. with schr. Hattie Lewis, for Baltimore; left no vessels; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Adelia, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Galliatt, Barbados 22 ds., with molasses to Abbey & Sturdevant—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; 1st inst., off the Capes of Delaware, had a gale from E. N. E. lasting 20 hours.

Schr. Mary, (of Quebec,) Bernier, Port-au-Prince March 16, via Gonaives 16 ds., with coffee and logwood and 11 passengers to H. Becker & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Campbell, (of Deer Isle,) Smith, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong S. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Marcia S. Lewis, (of Centerville, Mass.,) Lewis, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to W. F. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. C. Mathews, Lunt, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to John G. Moore. Is bound to Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Tripoli, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 6. — Pilot boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore, ship Energy, from New-York; brigs Richmond and Bachelor and schr. Archie Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The ship Sovereign of the Seas has arrived from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 6.—Brig Alta Vela, which cleared from this port for Cardenas with a cargo of lumber, is aground on Caswell shoals, near the mouth of the river. No particulars.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 4.—Arr. brig Unicorn, (Br.,) Surinam 29 ds., Boston; schrs. Harper, New-York, Boston; General Meade, New-York, Lubec.

Sld. schr. E. M. Sawyer.

April 5 A.M.—Arr. schrs. Clara Jenkins, (Br.,) Port de Paix, Boston; Owen P. Hinds, Philadelphia, Boston; E. A. Stevens, Stonington, Bangor; James Young, Boston, Savannah; T. Sinnickson, do., Stamford; Ellie L. Smith, do., Philadelphia; Cherub, New-York, Portland; Cuba, (Br.,) do., St. George, N. B.; George & Albert, do., Provincetown; General Scott, Norwich, Calais; Romp, Lubec, New-York.

Sld. brigs P. M. Tinker and Unicorn, (Br.;) schrs. General Meade and Harper.

Spoken, &c.

April 3, by brig Mary Waters, in lat. 37 41, lon. 74 18, bark James A. Brown, (of Boston,) bound S.

March 22, by bark Irene, (Norw.,) in lat. 36 40, lon. 70 42, bark Maria, (Norw.,) for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, March 21, brig Katahdin, Saunders, wtg.; schrs. C. S. McLellan, for New-York in 5 ds.; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, wtg.

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